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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

March 20, 1920, Temperature 60.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 79.

March 20, 191, Temperature 67.

No. 17,904.


六拜禮

號十二月三年二二九一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 14.
 The new cabinet is not yet formed. It is proposed at present to have a "directorate of public security," composed of only Kapp and Loeblitz. Troops favouring the Ebert government control the situation in Hamburg where a general strike is in operation. A general strike protesting against the coup d'etat begins to-morrow at Cologne, Essen, and Düsseldorf. The latest news indicates that the new government, whose prestige is stated to have risen to a remarkable degree, is winning the support of the troops in southern Germany, although it is anticipated that the real test will not come before March 16 when the general strike will be in full swing.

LONDON, March 15.
 It is not yet possible to obtain a comprehensive bird's-eye view of the situation in Germany. All news therefrom is subject to rigid censorship. Consequently report like yesterday's that the entire commission has recognised the new regime must be accepted with considerable reserve; also the statements that the revolutionaries are not monarchists. It is significant that none of the leaders in the limelight are front-runners. Hence at present the key to the situation is the answer to the question: who is stage managing? There is a growing inclination to suggest Ludendorff or Helfferich for this, although the Telegraph's correspondent, whose remarkable predictions were cabled on March 13, names Kuehlmann as the real secret diplomatic leader, backed up by Bernstorff and supported by a considerable proportion of banking and colonial magnates. He says one of the early moves, if the new regime stabilises will be a request for a fresh peace, on lines advocated by the revisionists, to be arranged in Rome or London. Meanwhile the German Army will decline to be disarmed. This correspondent calls fresh attention to the fact that the conspirators recently in Berlin holding conference with army chiefs include Enver and Talaat Pashas, Count Andrássy, the most Germanophile Magyar, the ex-tsar Ferdinand's agents and representatives of ex-king Constantine, also Russian Tsarist and Octobrist leaders. He says the German reactionaries' aim is to reorganise Russia militarily and economically, whilst temporising with the supreme council with a view to crushing Poland by joint Russo-German action. The correspondent warns us the immediate danger is on the Vistula, Danube, and further east.

LONDON, March 15.
 The censorship at Berlin has been removed owing to the foreign correspondents protesting about delay of their messages. It is noteworthy that Ludendorff called at the chancellery yesterday. The conservatives and national liberals have promised support to Kapp provided he offers new elections for the National Assembly within sixty days. The general strike is spreading all over Germany. The railways in Prussia threaten to strike if Kapp and von Jagow remain the Government.

Ebert, interviewed at Dresden, stated that the new Berlin government had proposed an agreement for the reconstruction of the government but the old government refused, declaring that the new government had only temporarily seized power, and was unsupported except by a few partisans.

The situation at Munich is obscure, but it appears that the Socialist government has resigned and a non-Socialist cabinet is being formed. The Socialists have declared a general strike.

SETTLEMENT REACHED.

BERLIN, March 15.
 A special edition of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* announced that the rival Governments had come to an understanding and a termination of the crisis. Agreement was reached on the following bases: Kapp abandons his intention of forming a cabinet. A fresh cabinet will be composed of experts. There are to be fresh Reichstag elections within two months. A new president of the republic will be elected by the public instead of by the Reichstag. Meanwhile Ebert remains in power. The economic council of the empire and exploitation councils will be transformed into a second chamber called the chamber of work.

MEDALSOME NAVAL MEN.

WASHINGTON, March 19.
 Admiral Sims, continuing his evidence before the naval committee of the senate, declared that he found it impossible in 1917 to secure the effective co-operation of the American navy in the war, so at his request, Mr. Page, American ambassador in London, confidentially telegraphed to Mr. Lansing urging the immediate assignment of submarine destroyers to British waters. Even this message was unheeded for several months.

PARIS SUGGESTS WILSON CRAZY.

PARIS, March 19.
 The Press is furious at Mr. Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock describing France as militarist, and frankly comments on the president's health.

OUR LITTLE NAVY.

LONDON, March 17.
 In the House of Commons, Mr. Long, introducing the navy estimates, emphasised their smallness which is due to the absence of enemies likely to challenge our supremacy at sea. The only navy approximating to ours was that of the United States. The idea of a competition in armaments was repugnant to us all. (Cheers). He hoped that any emulation would be directed towards reduction of the ample margin over other navies which Britain and America alike possessed. That was the foundation of the Government's naval policy. He dwelt on the Admiralty's belief in the big ship as the most prominent factor in naval warfare.

SAYS INSURANCE AGENTS ARE VAMPIRES.

LONDON, March 17.
 The report of the departmental committee on the business of industrial insurance companies and collecting societies is issued. It makes a number of drastic recommendations. It points out that premiums on industrial policies in 1919 exceeded £25,000,000. The number of policies was 51,000,000. The report declares that the great majority of policies effected lapse within a short time, and the control of organisations in the case of all large societies has been secured by agents. Therefore it argues that the societies are conducted primarily in the interests of agents. The report asseverates that reckless extravagance is carried on under terms of law wherein the Board of Trade is helpless to give protection to the insured public. It urges immediate legislation prescribing reforms and increased control.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LORD JELlicoe's REPORTS.

LONDON, March 17th.
 In the House of Commons, in the debate on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Walter Long, referring to Lord Jellicoe's cruise, said that the Government would not be criticised for not expressing its view as to what it means to do if the critics saw Lord Jellicoe's reports. The latter required most careful examination and involved the greatest considerations. It was not purely a naval question. He did not hesitate to say that, whatever the British Government's policy might be for the future in connection with the Dominions, nothing could be done towards working out a new scheme until a conference had been held in London with the Dominions' representatives. A hasty scheme will be criminal action towards both the United Kingdom and the Dominions. The Dominions had accepted immense responsibilities and made heroic sacrifices; they were bearing great burdens to-day and would not hastily enter into developments calculated to interfere with their absolute right of controlling their own affairs. Mr. Walter Long concluded with a warm tribute to Lord Jellicoe's work.

PROFITING IN ELECTRIC LAMPS.

LONDON, March 16th.
 The report of the Sub-Committee enquiring into the profiteering in the electric lamp industry finds in evidence in the trade a combination, including 30, to 35 per cent. of the industry, of controlling factors and retailers fixing prices at all stages and regulating the output.

The report considers that the standard vacuum lamps now sold to the public for 3s. could be sold for 2s. and still leave a satisfactory working profit; also that the trading discounts are considerably higher than necessary and should be reduced.

The report further states that one and a quarter million half-watt lamps sold to the public in 1919 at 12s. 6d. were purchased in Holland by a Trust at about 3s. each. They would have left an ample margin of profit at 8s. each.

The report finds the possibility of an international combination, comprising British, Dutch and American manufacturers, which is dominating prices over a considerable part of the world, and recommends that the operations of the existing combination should be subjected to public control.

THE BERLIN REVOLUTION.

BERLIN, March 13th.
 (9 a.m.)
 The *Vorwaerts* offices have been occupied by a Public Security Guard. The semi-official news agency has provisionally suspended service to the provinces and foreign countries.

A proclamation has been issued stating that the Noke Government has ceased to exist and entire authority has passed into the hands of Dr. Kapp as Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, who has appointed Infantry General Baron von Luettwitz, a well-known reactionary, as Military Commander-in-Chief. A new Government of order, freedom and action is being formed. It is signed by General von Luettwitz and Dr. Kapp.

Herr Ebert and Herr Noske have issued a manifesto summoning the workers to a general strike.

BERLIN, March 13th.
 (9 a.m.)
 Berlin preserves its usual aspect. Traffic is circulating as if nothing has happened. Everything is normal save that a considerable body of troops is in the centre of the city.

Dr. Kapp's proclamation declares that the National Assembly's mandate to establish a Constitution and conclude peace has expired, and dissolves the Assembly. It announces the return to constitutional conditions immediately internal order is restored.

BERLIN, March 13th.
 Prior to the fall of the Noke Government the semi-official news agency announced that General von Oldershausen negotiated with the Naval Brigade in the course of the night. The demands were discussed by the Cabinet which sat till early in the morning, and the demands were subsequently rejected. Troops entered Berlin and occupied Wilhelmstrasse. The announcement added that no acts of violence seem yet to have occurred.

BERLIN, March 14th.
 It is stated in the news circles that revolutionary circles have taken possession of Munich. Furthermore the old Government has gone to Dresden, but Herr von Jagow, the former Foreign Minister, continues in the same portfolio, while Herr Schiffer, Minister of Justice, and Herren Hinch, Hainische and Heim, respectively the Prussian Premier, and Ministers of Worship and of the Interior, have been arrested.

The newspapers *Freiheit* and *Vorwaerts* have been suppressed, and their offices occupied by troops.

LONDON, March 14th.
 A telegram from Paris states that M. Millerand, in a statement to the Press, says that the French Government remain spectators of events in Germany, only until they know exactly what turn events will take. He had received a declaration that the new Government would execute all reasonable clauses of the Treaty, but France would see that all clauses were executed.

PARIS, March 13th.
 A special meeting of the Supreme Council has been called at the instance of Marshal Foch. It is expected to deal with the German situation.

BERLIN, March 14th.
 The attitude of the miners and railwaymen towards the revolution is uncertain. Shipyard workers at Hamburg have decided to strike.

Luettwitz has assumed executive powers in Berlin and Brandenburg and has extended martial law to the whole of Germany.

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PRICES SINGLE DOUBLE
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 \$1.50 AND \$2.00 each.

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AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auctions.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, March 25, 1920,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Morocco covered corner couch, easy chair, carved cherrywood curio cabinet, oak flower stands, teak occasional tables, dining chairs, carpets, rugs, pictures, vases, ornaments, teak writing tables, marble clocks, electric ceiling & table fans, brass flower pots, electric plated wire, electric radiator & toaster, double & single teak & iron bedsteads, teak dressing table, washstand & chest of drawers, silk cushion, teak cupboards, etc., etc.

Also
A Few Pieces of Very Fine Canton Blackwood ware,
Comprising:—

Tapistry covered drawing room suite, card table, opium stool, silver cabinet, corner whittens, teapots & flower stands, etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

ON
FRIDAY, March 26, 1920,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 17 Humphreys Building,
Kowloon.

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,

Consisting of:—

Very finely carved blackwood couch, silver cabinet, chairs, stools, teak hatstand & music cabinet with bevelled mirrors, cement curtains, electric ceiling & table fans, electric fittings, engravings, ornaments, carpets & rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard and dinner wagon, bevelled mirrors, teak card table & occasional tables, roll top desk, crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Double and single brass & iron bedsteads, teak double & single wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak marble top dressing table and washstand, teak couch & chairs, toilet set, etc., etc., including one very fine camphorwood Bedroom suite.

Also
Fete plants, bambo blinds,
pantry & kitchen requisites,
And

1 American Ice Chest

On view from Thursday, the 25th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 19, 1920.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. J. H. GARDINER, to sell by Public Auction,

ON
FRIDAY,

the 26th March, 1920, at
12 O'clock Noon.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Steam Launch "TINA"

as she now lies in Causeway Bay together with all her machinery, engines, tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment on board, subject to the conditions of sale thereof. Her dimensions and tonnage are approximately as follows:—

Length 75 feet.

Breadth 14 feet 8 inches.

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Gross Tonnage 51.48

Net Tonnage 34.99

Inspection orders and full particulars on application to the undersigned or Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

The steam launch to be at purchaser's risk after fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 18, 1920.

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CAPSULES
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Made in London.

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"NAVY CONTRACTORS"
Ship Chandlery, Coal Merchants,
Sail Makers, General Storekeepers,
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When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to infants and so Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would give their Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid the trouble is to feed them with LACTOGEN which resembles human milk. It is easily digested and promotes healthy appetite. It keeps the infant thriving and free from all infantile ailments.



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FEDDER STREET,
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Hongkong, March 20, 1920.

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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

A NOTE FOR DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES.**WHAT IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THEM TO DO UNDER COMPANIES ORDINANCES.**

During the past few months several instances have occurred of applications being made to H.B.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, on the part of British companies carrying on business in China, for the granting of further time within which to file certain documents with the Registrar of Companies at Shanghai and for relief from the fines and penalties to which the applicants had, by reason of their failure to do so, been rendered themselves liable under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances.

One may safely conclude from the fact that it ever became necessary for Court proceedings of such a nature to be instituted that there must be many persons holding positions as directors or managers of China Companies who are quite lacking in a knowledge of those duties which are imposed upon their companies by the provisions of the law. Nor is it difficult to understand that this may well be the case, when it is remembered that in order to acquire a knowledge of the requirements with any degree of exactness, those concerned would find it necessary to make a careful study of several Hongkong Ordinances as well as of several Orders in Council relating to China Companies, an undertaking of no small difficulty for anyone who has not received a legal training.

In view of the publicity given to the proceedings above referred to and of the comments made from time to time by the Judge in open court, it is probable that China Companies will make a point in the future of retaining legal advisors for the purpose of guiding them and so relieving them from the possible infliction of fines and penalties. At any rate it is to be hoped that directors of China Companies will see fit to take this step.

In this article it is proposed merely to set out shortly those provisions of the law relating to the filing of documents with the Registrar which it is the duty of a China Company to comply with. We will assume that the Company has been duly incorporated, that all documents necessary to be filed at the time of registration have been duly filed, and that the company has started upon its business career. Except in the matters of filing a statutory report balance sheet and profit and loss account, the position will thereafter be the same whether the company is a public company or whether it is a private company within the meaning of that expression as defined in Section 122 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES.

(1) The first duty that any company has to perform after it has gone to allotment and commenced business is to file with the Registrar a return of allotments in compliance with Section 90 of the Companies Ordinance 1911. This return of allotments must be filed within six weeks of the Company making any allotment of its shares and if default be made in complying with the requirements every director or other officer of the company knowingly liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 for every day during which the default continues.

(2) The next document which is may be necessary to file with the Registrar is a return signed by the auditor of the Company giving particulars of shares issued, of the amounts paid thereon, of the shares in respect of which default has been made in payment of sums due, and of shares forfeited. This return must be filed in compliance with the provision of Article 13 of the China (Companies) Order in Council 1915 within one month of the expiration of the time allowed for the completion of the payment of sums due upon shares, in a case where shares are issued by a China company otherwise than as fully paid-up shares.

If default be made in complying with this Article the same penalty as mentioned above may be inflicted. (3) Under the provisions of Section 66 of the Ordinance every company is obliged to hold its statutory meeting within a period of, not less than one month nor more than three months from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business. If the company is a public company, as distinct from a private company, the directors must cause a copy of the statutory report, duly certified as provided by the section, to be filed with the Registrar of Companies forthwith after the sending thereof to the members of the Company.

(4) Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Ordinance every company must within 31 days after the ordinary annual general meeting of the company, file with the Registrar an annual list of members and a summary setting out the several particulars mentioned in the section. If a company is not a private company, the summary must include a statement in the form of a balance sheet audited by the Company's auditors as well as a statement of profit and loss. Default in complying with this section renders the Company, as well as every director and manager of the Company who knowingly authorizes or permits the default, liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 for every day during which the default continues.

(5) Under the provisions of Section 76 of the Ordinance every company is obliged to keep at its registered office a register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its directors, and to send to the

Registrar of Companies a copy thereof in English. The Company must also from time to time notify the Registrar of any change among its directors. When complying with this section it should be noted that under Section 281 of the Ordinance the word "director" is defined as meaning any person occupying the position of director by whatever name called, including a general manager, manager and any person on a consulting or advisory committee, and any person who has the control of its affairs in the absence of a board of directors or of such consulting or advisory committee. Default in complying with this section renders the company and every director and manager thereof liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 for every day during which the default continues.

(6) Under the provisions of Section 71 of the Ordinance a copy of every special and extraordinary resolution must, within 28 days from the confirmation of the special resolution or from the passing of the extraordinary resolution, as the case may be, be printed and forwarded to the Registrar of Companies. Failure to comply with this duty renders the company and every director and manager thereof liable to a fine not exceeding \$20 for every day during which the default continues.

(7) Where the company executes a mortgage or charge upon its property care should be taken to comply with the provisions of Section 95 of the Ordinance, which provides that such mortgage or charge, so far as any security on the Company's property or undertaking is thereby conferred, shall be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the Company unless certain prescribed particulars are delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration within five weeks after the date of the creation of such mortgage or charge.

(8) Under the provisions of Section 7 of the Companies Ordinance 1915 every China company is called upon to pay to the Colonial Treasurer of Hongkong, on or before January 31 in each year, an annual fee for each calendar year at the rate of four cents for each hundred dollars of the paid-up capital of the Company. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section renders the Company, and every director, officer and agent of the Company who knowingly authorizes or permits the default, liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50 for every day during which the default continues.—Chamber of Commerce Journal.

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It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI PASTE STARS, EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs, REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms made etc. especially for Agents.

**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO. LTD.**

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Tel. No. 2260.
BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 423 & 424, Nanking Road.
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wang Hing Street, Causeway Bay and Shanghai, No. 71, North Szechow Road.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.****OPERATING:—**

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.**THE PEAK HOTEL.**

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL**CENTRAL LOCATION**

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WICKELLY, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL**KOWLOON.**

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to—

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE" J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

CAKLTON HOTEL.

(ONE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors. Lunches most Passenger Room.

Telegraphic Address "CAKLTON" Mrs. F. E. CAMERON

ALEXANDRA CAFE

18, Des Voeux Road Central, Next to Hongkong Hotel.

THE CAFE FOR A GOOD MEAL.

Books of Tickets are issued at \$20, each.

Available for 30 Meals: Tiffin or Dinner.

Our SUPPER Speciality:

two Poached Eggs and Fillet of Zinnan Hadlock.

BLUE BIRD**ION OREAM****PARLOUR****AND CONFECTIONERS**

CHOCOLATE
Plate Sweet Vanilla Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates
Bermuda's Mints and Sweets
California "Star" Chocolate
American Chocolate 1 1/2 lbs. per box
Imperial Cocoa 1 1/2 lbs. per box
Chirashi Brandy "Cocoa" 50 cts. per box

TANG YUK, DIRECTOR.**the late HENRY TUNG.****14, D'ARCY STREET.****TERMS VERY MODERATE**

Commencement 1920.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, Moyse Road, Tel. 1022.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Orders used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telephone Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY,
March 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.
Comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath
Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg
and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Dollies.

Also
A few lots of Brass Jardinières, Large
Kiln-baked Vases, Japanese Vases.

Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.
(All new goods and in small lots).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY,
March 23, 1920, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 5, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, and Chairs, Washstands,
&c., (famed Teakwood), Slide-
boards, Dinner Wessons, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electric-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs,
Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and
second-hand.

Also
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath,
Camera, &c., &c.,
(All new goods and in small lots).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned),
on

WEDNESDAY,
March 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,
at (Edicourt) No. 29, Cameron
Road, Kowloon.

The Whole of the
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c.,
therein contained.

Consisting of:—
Massive Teak Marble-top Sideboard,
Dinner Wagon, Large Extension Din-
ing Table with Leaves, Teakwood
Overmantel, Bookcase, Hallstand, &c.,
a large quantity of Dinner and Tea
Crockery, &c., Teak Wardrobes, Three
Single Beds, Three Marble top Wash-
stands and Bureaus, Shanghai Baths
and Commodities, Dover A Stove in good
condition.

And
About 300 Potted Palms and Plants.
On view from Tuesday, 23rd inst.
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

MEE CHEUNG
High Class Photographers.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1013.

Portrait taken in any
Style desired.

Photographic Supplies of
Every description.

INTIMATIONS

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on the 23rd of March, 1920, at 5.15 p.m. to consider the financial position of the Club and other matters as detailed in the notices posted in the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanling and Deep Water Bay.

NOTICE is also hereby given that at the same time and place certain Resolutions as detailed in the notices posted at the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanling, and Deep Water Bay, will be proposed an Extraordinary Resolutions. Should they or some of them be passed they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Fielder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 20th March, 1920, until SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES, & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 27th March, 1920, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 16, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Sulzer Diesel Engine 300 H.P. direct coupled to a 200 K.V. Alternator. Full Specification can be obtained at the office of the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St. George's Buildings. The Plant can be inspected at the Company's Works, Wing Fung Street, Wanchai. The Company are prepared to accept an offer for Engine without the Alternator.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 16, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two Bellis and Morcom Triple Expansion 400 H.P. Engines direct coupled to 250 K.V. Direct Current Generators or 75 cycle Alternators complete with three Boilers, Condensing Plant and Economiser. Full Specification can be obtained at the office of the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St. George's Buildings. The Plant can be inspected at the Company's Works at North Point by arrangement with the office.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs. Brathby & Hinchliffe Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed to be perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 gallons aerated water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 370. Hongkong.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER. Apply to Shewan, Tomes & Co.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From MIDDLESEX, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BERNAVON."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

to be sold in one lot by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 6th day of April, 1920, at 3 o'clock p.m. at his Sales Rooms at No. 6 Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

By Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Section D. of Island Lot No. 908 together with all the messuages and premises thereon known as No. 55 Wyndham Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale.

Apply to
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Vendor's Solicitors,
No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

or
Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
No. 6, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. THOMSON & Co., to sell by Public Auction

on

TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920, at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Menam River, Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances, etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.

1800 tons deadweight capacity on 17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This Steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.

The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk after fall of hammer, when purchase money is to be paid.

For full particulars apply to
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Hongkong.

TAIYO & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 10, Prince's Street.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER. Apply to Shewan, Tomes & Co.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

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For further particulars and conditions of Sale.

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Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Hongkong.

TAIYO & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 10, Prince's Street.

INVENTORS IN LABORATORIES.

The lot of the inventor has always been hard, unless he was exceptionally placed, and combined commercial with inventive ability. But in two ways it is getting increasingly difficult. As technology advances, experiment becomes much more costly, and at the same time the protection afforded by the patent laws becomes less and less. Powerful interests with unlimited capital to draw upon can fight the inventor's rights with an ever-increasing mass of technical and patent literature to draw upon on disproof of novelty. Combination between manufacturers renders it more difficult to find anyone who is willing to back a new thing which fills an old want already filled by existing devices. Nevertheless, the essential importance of invention from the national point of view is now recognised, and research laboratories are being set up which are to afford every facility for experiment. The success of this movement depends upon getting the inventors into the laboratories, and upon their doing their best work when they are there. In fact, the problem has a psychological aspect of the first importance.

There is one more or less obvious solution. Assume to the inventors as good a reward as a man coming from outside with the same invention would obtain, and you are sure of him. The growing handicap upon individual effort would be made good. This policy, generally pursued, would result in an enormous stimulus to inventive activity. This solution does not seem likely of adoption. Men entering these laboratories are being required to sign away all rights of every kind to any invention they may make. They are to rely solely upon a reward at the discretion of the firm. A great many arguments are brought forward to defend this course, mostly of an ethical nature. It is also attacked on other grounds, with equal vigour and plausibility. Probably its real basis is as follows. The business man regards anyone to whom he pays a regular salary as an employee, and he regards the time during which the employee is working for him as his own, or the firm's. It seems to him altogether inadmissible that the employee should retain any absolute rights of property over work done in that time. In any case, he feels that the employee inventor has risked nothing of his own in working out the invention, as an outside inventor has done. Finally, he is possibly in many cases relying upon the increasing difficulties which beset independent inventors to drive them into his fold upon terms favourable to himself.

There are men working under extreme difficulties all over the country, struggling to get money for experiment and patent fees. There are others of equal ability but more sense, who see that the game is not worth the candle, and that that there are surer roads to fortune. The terms offered may bring in a few of the disheartened, but they will be sending a haven. The rest will struggle on as before, or turn to other things. The independence of intellect essential as an attribute of the inventor is usually coupled with an independence of character which leads to his feeling the signing away of his rights to be a confession of weakness. The research laboratories, on the other hand, will easily fill their vacancies with university graduates; men with most respectable records of "original" papers and laborious tests; but those who feel the least spark of original genius will not readily forego their freedom.—Engineering.

AS GOOD FOR YOUR WIFE AS FOR YOURSELF.

They are for the family—are Pinkettes, being so mild yet sure in action as to exactly meet the needs of both sexes from childhood to old age.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, cure Bilelessness, Sick Headaches, Torpid Liver, foul breath, pimples. Of druggists, also post free 6 cents the trial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 65 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY
SATURDAY, March 20th.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 21st.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during Tea and Afternoon Tea.

MUMEYA.

Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 44, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 224.

Spend your Evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Launch.

NOTICES

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents,
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG

BY THE BREEZY GARAGE MOTOR CARS

AT THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICE
(ONLY ONE ROUND, NO STOP ON THE JOURNEY.)

Chandler 7 passenger Car - \$12.00
Hudson 7 passenger Car - \$12.00
Oakland 5 passenger Car - \$ 8.00

BREEZY GARAGE
(opposite Central Market)

BRANCH DEPOT
(opposite The Sun Co.)

Phone 2499
Phone 3473

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.

Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

LONG HING & CO.,

PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Kodaks and Kodak Films, &c., &c.,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

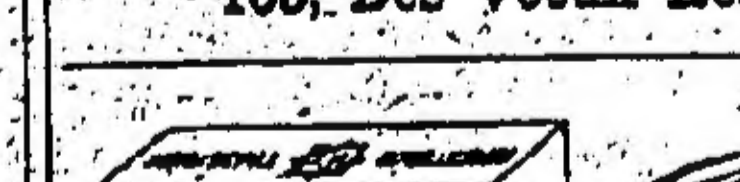
Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.
per dozen \$3 80
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.
per dozen \$2 75

SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

RELIABLE UPHOLSTERY

WIDE RANGE OF MODELS

UPHOLSTERED SETTEES

AND

EASY CHAIRS

READY FOR COVERING

IN

CRETONNES, LINENS, TAPESTRIES.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920.

F.O.B.

When a British merchant quotes f.o.b. or f.o.r. he means "free on board" or "free on rail," and the effect of his contract is that the consignee has no trouble or charges to meet until the goods are landed at the port of destination. The proposition is a perfectly simple one, and it would never occur to a trader that there is any need for definitions of such unambiguous terms. The phrase "on board," so far as he is concerned, implies a ship of some sort. It happens, however, that Americans have not regarded these terms in the same unambiguous way. "F.o.b. port" has been the American formula, and that in the States has been upheld both in law and practice to mean the same as f.o.b. does in England. The inclusion of the word "port" seems to have detracted the attention of many American shippers from the o.b. part of the formula, and quite in good faith they have construed "f.o.b. port" to mean delivery at any station in the port from which the vessel is to sail. Very little knowledge of American ports is required to remind us that this might mean very considerable trouble and expense to the consignee or his agents, in getting the cargo from the depot where it was dumped and safely stowed upon the sea vessel that is to bring it. "F.o.b." without the addition of the word "port" has hitherto meant to Americans, who have not been so long in the shipping trade as we have, "free on board railway car at point of origin." Now it is obvious that a Hongkong buyer, buying f.o.b. from a firm in Chicago, say, would find his calculations very seriously upset, he having figured on the price as inclusive of putting the goods on the vessel that was to bring them. We gather from the British Chamber of Commerce Journal that such cases have been occurring, "so many that the American Chamber of Commerce in London has had to step in between disputants and arrange conferences." As a result, the American Chamber in London advises that American sellers should make, and foreign buyers should insist upon, quotations "f.o.b. export vessel." So far as British buyers are concerned, "f.o.b." has always meant that; but in view of

the American usage, and the serious misunderstandings involved, it would be unreasonable of them to object to the trifle of extra trouble required to make everything clear to both sides. The principle of f.o.b. is apparent at a glance; it is designed for the benefit of the buyer, so much so that (according to the American Express Company) an American importer buying "f.o.b. New York" means and expects the goods to be put on the railway cars there, cartage and other charges incidental to removal from the ship being borne by the seller. If the principle of f.o.b. being primarily the advantage of the buyer were observed, there could be no argument.

ADVERSARIA.

OUR AID INVENTED. A deputation of business men, men with a stake in the colony, men who regard Hongkong as their permanent home, waited upon the Adversarian yesterday, to beg that he would deal "strongly and definitely" with the proposal to erect a useless war memorial on the most valuable site in the Colony. They represented the proposal as one more concession to Panjandrums, for Panjandrums, for Panjandrums, and suggested that only the Adversarian could deal with it as it ought to be dealt with. Such is now our standing in this Colony. We are the Court of Final Appeal. Striking an attitude something like what we imagine a war memorial might be, we ring the bell. "Boy! Bring the special book of vituperatives." Turning to page 779, the chapter headed "Adjectives describing political devilishness," and propping the book open at that place, we begin the day's job, with every confidence in the justice of our cause, and a complete trust that providence will bless our efforts.

The "best site" is a pretty rectangle of grass and hibiscus and other growths bounded on the north by the Esplanade or Praya, on the east by the facade of the Tai Pan Club, and on the west by Statue Square. It has embarked on a career of preserving "Ancient Lights" for the Tai Pan Club. We wouldn't be surprised to be told that it figures in their annual balance sheet as an asset. It belongs to the Government, but it is desirable that this should be kept a secret, so that the Government need never be asked for an account of its stewardship,

and never be hustled into the embarrassing position of having to offend its pals by spoiling the outlook of the Club.

Some time ago there was a proposal to buy the site for about \$400,000 for the purpose of business offices. This put the wind up in the panjandrum. Luckily, the panjandrum of the spirit of the bidders were not Britishers, and turned them down with such a bump that they have come on ever since absent-mindedly paying bigger dividends than they really meant to. Since then the value of our "best site" is considered to have doubled. It is understood that British buyers at \$800,000 are available. The Government, faced with past and recent extravagance, a big revenue deficit, the loss of opium revenue, and the certainty of greatly increased taxation, would be seriously embarrassed if asked to explain why it does not convert this unused site into cash, on such favourable terms. The public desire for a war memorial (although it meant quite another kind of memorial than this) came as a god-send, with the marks of providence and luck and good jobs all over it. The Klub is saved. They are to erect a "simple and dignified" monument on an eight hundred thousand dollar site.

The Government proposes, and when the Government proposes, the Government decides—to erect a "simple and dignified" war memorial on a site valued at \$800,000, in a congested city whose expanding trade (its life blood) urgently requires more office accommodation. Dignified? We dunno. But simple? Yes. Yes. Very. A mongrel pup in a kennel of ebony and silver? No, no. You mustn't say such things. Please.

To speak of "the Klub" as the Tai Pan Club was a terminological inexactitude, as well as an insinuation. Let us be careful. Not every member of the Klub is a tai pan, though perhaps, as Napoleon used to say, every one carries a tai pan's pouch in his knapsack. But it is generally understood that anybody who does not belong to the klub is a nobody. If we know anything of logic, it follows that every member of the Klub is a somebody. This Colony is rich chiefly for some bodies, and the value of that strip of land to this club of somebodies is apparent at a glance. The insinuation is a rude one. Blame yesterday's deputation for its place. But consider at the same time how history and existing facts seem to account for its derivation and to justify it. The best way to improve it is for the Government to change its mind and put that war memorial in some less expensive place.

As a matter of fact nobody wants a mere memorial. The public wanted something useful as well as ornamental; and would be quite satisfied to have the promised new hospital figure as the War Memorial. If we could only have a referendum on this point, we believe (and we really have reason to believe) that His Ex. would be astonished at its answer.

It will be clearly understood, we hope, that these notes are uttered on behalf of, and as a faithful transcription of the opinions of, yesterday's deputation hereinbefore mentioned. They are not necessarily the views of the *China Mail*, which is merely the public mouthpiece appointed by popular acclaim. Nor are they the views of the Adversarian. A little bit whipsawed that he will be suspected of some form of malicious chagrin because it happens that he is one of the nobodies who don't belong to the Klub. He has no antipathy towards the Klub at all, but entertains a profound respect for it as the cultural centre of the Colony. Being one of Dr. Barnardo's guttersnipes, and ignorant of the correct way to behave amongst gentlemen, he cannot, of course, join it. He wishes it well, however, and secretly hopes that it may long retain its cumshu front garden. Were he a member of it, he would resent the impertinence of shoving a "simple and dignified" monument under its nose. Perhaps this objection may yet be advanced. In that case our deputation will be surprised.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest, and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this treatment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 6s. 1½d.

A letter awaits Mrs. Jack Mason.

All cargo ex ss. "Archer," remaining undelivered after March 22, will be subject to rent.

After Monday (March 22) all cargo ex ss. "Meator," remaining undelivered will be subject to rent.

Rent will be charged for all cargo ex ss. "West Mingo," not delivered after 10 a.m., on Sunday, March 21.

Notice is given to consignees that all cargo ex ss. "Lycan," not taken delivery of after Monday, will be subject to rent.

The annual general meeting of the Phoenix Club, Ltd., will be held in the Club Rooms on Wednesday, March 31st, at 6.15 p.m.

Consignees of cargo ex ss. "Nansang" are reminded that all goods remaining undelivered after tomorrow (Sunday) will be subject to rent.

The following cable was received by the Royal Observatory from Bangkok. "7 hours Zone time adopted by Siam from 1st April this year. Thomsen, Hydrographer, Royal Navy."

A recent arrival informs the *China Mail* that whilst at home he saw Mr. Montague Ede, who was about to leave for the Canary Islands when he had a relapse and had to undergo another operation, and was a very sick man indeed.

Mrs. and Mr. Elcheim, the well-known concertists from the Boston Symphony and their daughter, are back from their trip to Singapore. They leave to-day for Canton and intend to return to Japan in time for the cherry-season. There they will give a few concerts and resume their studies in Oriental music.

The repairs of the Steamship "China Mail" Co., have been completed. The China will sail from Nagasaki direct for Hongkong on Friday March 19, arriving Tuesday March 23. She will be despatched for San Francisco on March 27 via Shanghai and Nagasaki only, omitting the usual calls at Yokohama and Honolulu.

Charged before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning with snatching a gold ear pick from a Chinese woman in Queen's Road yesterday, a Chinese youth gave the usual excuse that it was another boy who snatched it, and he was arrested because he happened to be standing near the complainant at the time. Twelve strokes with the birch, and 48 hours' detention.

Mr. Holman lecturer at the Hongkong University in History of Education and Psychology is leaving our colony on the "Shinyo Maru" on April 1st. His career in the Orient has been a fruitful one. After teaching for two years in a College at Alexandria, he took the management of a big school in Singapore, then accepted a position at this University. Being especially interested in education, he was sent for tours all over North and Central China to study pedagogic conditions—now his ambition is to explore England and settle down to peaceful life, an incentive for the writing of books on pedagogics.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTS PRICES CURRENT.

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods. The market is unchanged. Owing to the considerable decline in exchange rates are restricted. Manchester prices are fully maintained and in many cases have advanced. Cotton is quoted at 30.07d.

Cotton Yarn.—Demand from the interior has been very slack and consequently only a very small business resulted. Values, if anything, ruled slightly on the easy side.

Quotations are—No. 10s. at £230/268. No. 12s. at £250/290. No. 16s. at £288/330. No. 20s. at £320/365. Arrivals 2,000 bales. Sales 1,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold Stock 3,000 bales. Bargains 16,000 bales.

Woolens.—Small sales of Woolens and Camlets have taken place but the market generally is quiet owing to the severe drop in Exchange.

Raw Cottons.—Values are slightly easier with Indian descriptions nominally at £42/54 and Chinese grades at \$46/59 per picul.

Metals.—The local market shows continued firmness. Bars, Nails, Tinplate, Lead have advanced considerably. Difficulties of replacing stocks are becoming accentuated. Quotations from England and America show marked increases, and deliveries far forward and uncertain.

Local Prices for Wire Nails 1½ in. £17 to £18. 3 in. £13 to £14.

FLOUR MARKET REPORT. Stock: About 200,000 sacks. Quotations per sack: America Patent \$3.70; American Cut off 3.23; American Straight 3.32; Shanghai Flour 2nd 3.15; Australian No. 1, 3.25; Australian No. 2, 3.10.

THE WEEK'S CHAT.

March 19. At the risk of repeating myself, again and again, I must say that in "Penelope" Marie Tempest is at her best. I shall probably say the same thing every time I see her and in whatever play I see her, just like a happy young girl, in her first season, who has "The" time of her life every time she goes to a ball.

Marie Tempest never offers anything but the best. I think it is a great pity that her first appearance in Hongkong was not greeted by a better house. One has heard a great deal of complaint about the prices, but it is difficult to take these complaints seriously for one has only to look around this place to realize that the people who have money to burn, could fill the theatre night after night, without noticing a frightfully big hole in their bank balance.

But there! One has always to come against the limitations of any place and Hongkong's limitations are distinctly on the artistic side. I do not think that this sad state is as much due to temperament as to the gradual atrophy resulting from their starved existence. I am hoping that the enthusiasm of last night's audience will awaken the rest of Hongkong to the fact that there is something worth seeing and paying for in our midst just now. By the time these notes appear, we shall know whether it is worth while for anyone who is anybody in the theatrical line to include Hongkong in their tours.

It must have been rather a surprise for Marie Tempest and her company to see yawning gaps of space in the auditorium, for so far they have commanded packed houses in every town and in Canton their season lasted for six weeks, and they acted every day including Sundays.

Here our little social round is so strenuous that many of us do not find time to read the daily papers to see what is going on. I heard a grown woman in the Peak Tram ask another if Marie Tempest had arrived yet, after she had been here for two days. Having seen "Penelope" many times, with an ever increasing appreciation, I was able to devote some attention to the dressing of the stage and the lady.

No better background could have been conceived than the scenery painted on curtains, which is one of the features of this tour.

The first scene was the one I liked least, and I admitted to a certain disappointment of my expectations; but the setting for the study scene was most harmonious and satisfying. The dull greens and browns set off the furniture and made a fine background to the lovely vivid pink of Penelope's beautiful gown.

Oh, what a gown! You could just feel the women straining to see every detail. A stiff sherry taffetas with a design in coloured medallions in gold and vivid colouring. The under skirt was narrow and barrel shaped and the upper stood out over a slightly hooped corset. The bodice opened out to show a dainty front and chemise of beautiful soft lace. With this a turban crown and a bold Napoleonic bonnet. Shoes and stockings matched the dress. In the first act Penelope's frock was a black satin under dress, with a tunic of white organdy caught into a semi-belt of black in the back and self embroidered in the waist in front—also at the hem.

I think the loveliest, softest and most graceful gown was the last, in which Penelope finally brings her erring husband back to her loving arms, and may we all have dresses like that when we want to reclaim strayed property.

It was of cream lace beautifully draped with a sash of black taffetas embroidered in gold-silver. Miss Tempest's hats are delightful. There was a black velvet toque with a fringe of oyster round the brim, forming a soft aureole utterly fascinating. Yet I am going to confess that I admire her most, I think, without a hat, when her pretty hair softens the contours of the face and enhances the play of fleeting expressions which is so characteristic a part of her wonderful acting.

We women all noticed that neither Miss Tempest nor any member of her company wore the exaggerated short skirt.

The dresses were if anything on the long side, though clearing the floor, and showing dainty ankles and feet, but not the ugly part of the calf or a suggestion of a knee, which is hideous.

We have yet to see Miss Tempest's ideas of the rich kind of evening dress, and can be pretty sure that the new craze for undressing to "appear dressed" will not have found favour in her eyes. By past experience, one may safely infer that she disapproves of anything that savours of extravagance or exaggeration in dress or speech or manner.

In England where royalty dresses an almost dowdy standard of dress, we look to our theatrical "stars" to set the fashion and Miss Tempest is always ranked among the first as exponent of the best in style and taste.

I liked Mrs. Gollygully's clerical coloured dress and bonnet in the first act and the wide Victorian skirt. She looked a delightful old lady.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on March 19:

During the past week our local market has shown more activity and there has been more inclination to buy at the present low prices of most stocks than we have seen for some weeks past. The Shanghai market also has improved, prices of all cotton shares, Docks and Langkats having risen.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, the drop in exchange caused the price to go to \$580 buyers.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are strong with buyers offering \$425. Unions also could be placed at \$182½. Shipping.—Macao Steamboats have buyers at \$204 and Star Ferries at \$25. Indos (deferred) are wanted at \$208 with business done for March at \$215. Douglasses are wanted at \$85.

Sugars.—China Sugars, no business has been reported but there are buyers at about \$210 with sellers at \$220. Malabons are quiet with shares offering at \$42.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Docks are firmer with buyers offering \$156 (cum final dividend of \$11). Shanghai Docks appear strong with business done for March at \$120. Wharves, no business has been reported in this stock but shares are offering at \$84.

Miscellaneous.—Cements are wanted at \$7½; China Lights \$7.30 (old) and \$5.30 (new); China Providents \$8; Dairy Farms \$21½; Steam Laundries \$3½; Water Boats \$11½; Powells \$15, and Wisemans \$27½, all buyers.

The following are the latest quotations for cotton from Shanghai—Ewos \$15. 650; Kungyiks \$15. 64; Laos Kung Mows \$15. 425; Orientalis \$15. 310; Shanghai Cottons \$15. 365, and Yangtzepeeps \$15. 43.

Mrs. Fergusson too, in her first appearance looked fascinating in black satin, with a black hat under-lined with pink and a filmy cloud of tulle around her neck.

In her last act too she wore pink. I must confess that I should have liked to see her in emerald green or brown or some colour more effectively contrasting with her copper-coloured hair, which is just the right shade for the bold bad adventures.

I am not describing the men's clothes, that not being in my line, it is a bit late in the season to talk of men's fashion, for our gilded young bachelors will soon be discarding their Bond Street Tweeds—did I say: Ah Men?—for silks and linens or Jardine's alpaca of X ray variety, and it would be a waste of time to give them tips on the latest London fashions as interpreted by Graham Brown and Barry.

By the way, do Hongkong women consider it bad form to signify applause by clapping? I can assure them that after spending a long life keenly observing and in a profound study of Book of Etiquette for Crown Colonies I am able to state definitely that quite the best people have been seen to display enthusiasm and appreciation, and that it is not really vulgar to clap the hands. It helps the actors and adds to the glow of appreciation. I have never before seen an audience that did not call and call for the star until she appeared alone. I know it was not lack of appreciation on the part of the audience, but after all if half the house doesn't utter its feelings how on earth is a woman to know that they think her wonderful. There was a man in the audience last night whose laugh was worth a king's ransom. If I ran a theatre I should give him free tickets every night, just to lighten my aris.

The best of it was that he laughed at the right time; in fact most of the people did. They were really an appreciative and sympathetic crowd and I am told quicker in the uptake than any audience yet encountered on the tour.

We have had a flotilla of passenger ships passing through this week. They come from all corners of the earth. Severe looking American ladies with expensive gowns, horn glasses and dignified expressions crowd the pavements, and buy silks and curios to take home with them.

It is quite interesting to have tea at the Hongkong Hotel or at Repulse Bay.

Last Wednesday, the tea dance at the latter place was really very nice. The sun came out for a few hours and the room was filled to its utmost capacity. Most of the Tempest company were dancing and Miss Tempest wore high Russian boots, which created a mild sensation. Everyone who goes in for smart dressing said they would buy the same sort of thing. So anyone who wants to be the first better send a cablegram to their boot-makers. I do not advise them to trust the local shoemakers.

—THE GOSSIP.

DESONDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION. WOMEN often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE GIST OF IT.

These names are added to the list of authorized architects: J. Duncan, H. E. Goldsmith, R. McNeil Henderson, and A. G. W. Tickle. Lieut. Col. Crisp is succeeded on the Medical Board by Lieut. Col. Humphry, who also joins the Sanitary Board.

Mr. G. R. Sayer is now acting Head of the Sanitary Department. Mr. Percy Burn is Deputy Registrar and Appraiser.

Mr. D. W. Tratman is Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Revenue.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison is first Police Magistrate and Coroner.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher is chairman of the Licensing Board.

The Quarantine Station at Lai Chi Kok is to become the prison. With 53 architects now in the Colony, how can there be a Housing shortage?

Salvage of the "Kifune Maru" has started. Passing teamers are ordered to go slowly by.

SNATCHING.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. Irving, a repatriated coolie from Java, was charged with snatching \$133 from another coolie on board the ss. "Tijoboda", in Hongkong harbour yesterday. He denied the charge, and said the money was snatched by another man. A Chinese who said he followed the profession of an actor in Java, said he was a fellow passenger of the defendant and the complainant. Yesterday afternoon, soon after the ship arrived in port, he saw complainant walking on the deck counting a bundle of Hongkong bank notes. The defendant walked behind him. Suddenly, witness saw the defendant snatch money from the complainant's hands and run away. The defendant ran into witness grabbed him and handed him over to Sergeant Moss who was on board the ship at the time. The complainant was then put into the witness box, but all the court interpreters failed to understand the dialect he spoke, and his evidence was dispensed with. Sergt. Moss said he did not see the defendant snatch the money. All he knew about the case was that the defendant was handed to him by the first witness who alleged that he snatched the money (produced), and which the first witness held in his hand. Witness took the defendant into custody. His Worship thought, in the absence of the complainant's evidence, there was insufficient evidence to convict the defendant, and discharged him. The money was returned to the complainant however.

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BAD BOYS.

The Wanchai Police this morning charged a Chinese youth before Mr. Irving with disorderly conduct in Spring Garden Lane yesterday. He pleaded "not guilty." A Chinese detective said he was on duty in the lane yesterday evening, when passing No. 11, he saw the defendant and five other boys standing outside the open door. He went up to see what was happening, and saw the defendant spitting at one of the prostitutes. The girl scolded him, and then put on the cross bars. Despite this, the defendant continued to tease the girl, by picking up earth, waste paper and other rubbish (produced) from the gutter, and chucking it, through the bars, at the girl, soiling her coat. The defendant whilst admitting that he was amongst the crowd, denied that he threw the things at the girl. After the girl had given evidence identifying the defendant as the person who threw rubbish at her, his Worship convicted the boy, and passed sentence of six strokes with a rattan.

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AMUSING "DRY" LAW.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FLYING STUNTS.

ROME, March 11.
The aeroplanes which started for Tokyo this morning, were piloted by Captain Cordesco, Major Ranzare, Lieuts. Grasse and Mecozzi, with Lieuts. Mazzari and Bilisco as reserve pilots.

RICE TRADE CONTROL.

LONDON, March 19.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Talbot with regard to Indian government control of the Burma rice trade, Mr. Fisher on behalf of Mr. Montagu pointed out that the export price fixed was considerably below the world price which, but for control, British possessions would have been compelled to pay. Furthermore, practically the whole exportable surplus was reserved for British possessions and was being distributed as fairly as possible.

NO MORE U.S. MONEY FOR ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.
Mr. Houston, secretary to the treasury, has announced that the Allies would receive no further loans from the United States. The government stated that American loans to the Allies now total 9,660 millions, out of ten thousand million dollars authorized.

FATIGUE, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL.

ITS PLACES AND DANGERS, AND THE REMEDY.

(From the London Athenaeum.)

The greatest pleasures in life come from the natural exercise of our faculties, and whatever exercise we take, if of sufficient degree, is followed by fatigue, which is yet another pleasurable sensation. Fatigue is so pleasant that many court it by taking exercise that is dull in itself for the sake of the sensation of well-being which follows it. At the present time we hear much of fatigue; it may be in relation to industrial work and the relative merits of a six- or eight-hour day that the question of fatigue occurs; or perhaps in speaking of the strain of war we pass imperceptibly to the discussion of over-fatigue, and ascribe to it much of the present unrest that affects nations as well as individuals.

There are various methods of gaining an insight into the nature of fatigue, more especially in its relation to muscular exertion. It may be shown experimentally in the excited and still living calf muscle of a frog. The muscle is fixed at one end and attached by the other to a weighted lever; it is then stimulated to contraction at intervals by an electric shock. With each contraction the lever is moved, and is so arranged that it leaves a record of the movement on a revolving drum. While the strength of the stimulus remains uniform, the muscle at first responds with increasingly vigorous contractions, but they quickly settle to a uniform level which is maintained until fatigue sets in, when successive contractions become gradually less vigorous as the muscle tires. The time that elapses before the last period sets in depends on a number of factors such as the temperature, the nature of the medium in which the muscle hangs, the strength of the stimulus, and the weight of the lever. Up to a certain point there is increasing efficiency of contraction with increasing load; beyond this point an increased load results in the earlier onset of fatigue. In muscular contraction there is a consumption of energy-yielding substances such as sugar, and supplying these by perfusion of a fluid containing them, as has been done through an isolated beating heart, delays the onset of fatigue. It is by their destruction that the requisite energy for muscular contraction is set free, oxygen being required in addition for this purpose. A liberal supply of oxygen to the muscle delays the onset of fatigue, and this may be further delayed if means are taken to remove the waste products of activity, such as carbonic acid gas and lactic acid.

Such experimental observations allow of an analysis of what we know so well in the simple feeling of fatigue. There is in the first place a sense of satisfaction, of relaxation and repose, which welcomes rest and may determine sleep. The muscles, even the whole body, may feel tired and stiff on movement, again a not unpleasant sensation, which reinforces the mental desire for rest. Rest is the first demand, since time is required for the removal of the waste products of activity, for repairing the wear and tear of tissues, and for building up again the fuel for future use. It is an insistent demand, and nature will go great lengths to meet it. If a man is overtired he will have no appetite for food; though his reserves are depleted he may not replenish them, for digestion and assimilation require a fresh expenditure of energy and the body refuses a further outlay. It is not always realized how great is the expenditure of energy in the digestion of a meal. The output is in glandular activity, in the form of digestive juices, and in muscular activity in the movements of the gut. In this fact we have the rational

basis for a small meal in the middle of a busy day, and for the slothful feeling that follows a heavy Sunday lunch. In the latter case it is not the sluggish that we see asleep before us, but a man who is busily engaged in an exertion that is comparable to a five- or ten-mile walk.

The subject becomes more complex when we turn to the activity of nervous tissue. This tissue is the most highly specialized of all the tissues of the body and tires more rapidly than any. Yet activity during waking hours is a normal function of the brain, and the limits of mental activity are more elastic than those of muscular activity. The reason for the apparent paradox is found in the complexity of nervous structure and mental processes. In consequence of which identical activity is rarely repeated and opportunity is given for unit parts of the brain to rest. The natural inclination of the mind is to follow varying trains of thought, but when by conscious effort the mind is concentrated on a single object, fatigue occurs more readily and attention is inclined to wander with the insistent demand of the brain for rest. The constant repetition of a single thought is at once a cause of brain fatigue; it may be the reiteration in half-waking hours of some phase in the work of the day before, or it may be the obsession of fear or grief that keeps the mind pinned down in the same small circle of ideas. Thus normally, the brain is spared fatigue by the variety of its processes; it may be rested by application to a fresh subject, so that while interest is awake its activities expand in widening circles, and though the mind is continually at work the brain has time to rest. Then, again, the brain escapes fatigue because continually repeated actions become almost reflex, requiring only a minimum of mental energy for their initiation and completion. Monotonous work may be dull but it is not fatiguing, since the actions become automatic. Much of our daily life is automatic and our mental energy is spared for conscious effort.

In spite of these safeguards it is in mental activity that we run the greatest risk of over-fatigue. Excessive interest, excitement, emotion, are each sufficient to obliterate the sense of fatigue, and as a result a man may feel stimulated and appear to others over-fatigued. Such a one is tired out as soon as he has an idle day, for the variety or intensity of interest no longer dulls fatigue. He has now passed the stage when tiredness is pleasant. Nature has made the call for rest, and meeting with no response, attempts to divert the expenditure of energy into a new channel. It is a spendthrift policy. It leads to restlessness and a craving for excitement; persistence and perseverance are lost, and men throw up their work without adequate reason. The last stage is reached when nerve exhaustion threatens, and the mind is preyed upon by fear. It may be fear of meeting people or fear of being alone; fear of failure, or even fear of the giddy height of slight success. The mind has lost its balance, and the brain, bankrupt of its store of energy, fears the least expenditure on any new exertion, that it may be called upon to make.

The remedy is simple, though sometimes difficult to attain. It is occupation and a good night's rest that is the aim in view, and a daily routine, which is labelled as monotony, is the surest path to tread.

The Admiral Line (Pacific Steamship Company) reports the arrival of the Steamer Eldridge on April 2nd from Seattle with general cargo. The Steamer Bensalen is due from New York, via the Panama Canal, on April 10th, and the Steamer Pawlett from Portland, Oregon, on March 29th. These three vessels are operated by the Admiral Line for the account of the U. S. Shipping Board.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI EXCITED.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, March 20.

The Italian aviators are due in three weeks. Preparations are progressing for their entertainment. Banquets, receptions, and special exhibition flights are promised.

WHERE THE RADIUM COMES FROM.

The greatest known deposits of the minerals now furnishing the bulk of the world's radium are in this country, in Colorado and Utah. Radium ores, we are told in a press bulletin of the United States Geological Survey (Washington), are generally found in connection with granitic masses—that is, in places where granite forms at least part of the rock of the country. The bulletin goes on:

"Most of the original radium minerals, such as uraninite, samarskite, and brannerite, are black and have a shiny fracture and a high specific gravity. These minerals are rarely found in commercially valuable quantities. Pitchblende, which has the same composition as uraninite and the same general appearance except that it shows no crystal form, occurs in veins. It has been found in only a few places—in Bohemia, southern Saxony, Cornwall, and Gilpin County, Col. When these original minerals break down through weathering, other radium minerals are formed from them, such as autunite, torbernite, carnotite, and tyuyamunite.

"Carnotite and tyuyamunite are the most abundant of these minerals and now furnish the bulk of the world's radium. They can not be told apart by the eye, for both are of bright canary-yellow colour and are powdery, finely crystalline, or rarely, claylike in texture. The greatest known deposits of these two minerals are in south-western Colorado and south-eastern Utah, where both are associated with fossil wood and other vegetation in friable, porous, fine-grained sandstone. Small quantities of carnotite have been produced near Olary, South Australia. The only carnotite deposit that yield tyuyamunite in quantity are those of Tyuyamun, in the Andean district, Fergana Government, central Asiatic Russia (Russian Turkistan), where tyuyamunite occurs with rich copper ores in a pipe in limestone.

"A drop of strong hydrochloric acid on either carnotite or tyuyamunite gives it at once a rich reddish-brown colour, and the addition of a drop of water immediately changes the colour to yellowish-green. The reddish-brown colour shows the presence of vanadium, and the yellowish-green colour the presence of uranium. Surfer tests may be made either with an electroscope or with a photographic plate. If a piece of radium-bearing ore is placed on a plate-holder containing a sensitized plate with only the cover of the plate-holder between the specimen and the sensitive film of the plate, the plate will be 'light struck' in from twenty-four hours to four or five days, the length of time consumed depending on the richness of the specimen. Specimens should never be placed on the plate itself, because the pressure of the specimen will give an effect that simulates light striking. This test may be made with other uranium minerals to which the acid test given would not be applicable.

"Radium is a metal and is described as having a white metallic lustre. It has been isolated only once or twice, and few persons have seen it. It is ordinarily obtained from its ores in the form of hydrous sulfate, chloride, or bromide, and it is in the form of these salts that it is usually sold and used. These are all white or nearly white substances, whose appearance is no more remarkable than that of common salt of baking powder. Radium, radium salts, and radium minerals are not generally luminescent. Tubes containing radium salts glow because they include impurities which the radiations from the radium cause to give light.

"Radium is found in nature in quantities so exceedingly small that it is never visible even when the material is examined with a microscope. Radium ore ordinarily carries only a small fraction of a grain of radium to the ton, and radium will never be found in large masses, because it is formed by the decay of uranium, a process that is wonderfully slow; and radium itself decays and changes to other elements so rapidly that it does not accumulate naturally in visible masses."

Literary Digest.

The Steamer West Cactus, operated by Messrs. Struthers and Dixo for the account of the U. S. Shipping Board, is due at Hongkong from Manila on March 25th with general cargo. The West Cactus sails for San Francisco on March 29th.

THE CUP-TIES.

SOME ASTONISHING RESULTS.

In all parts of England and Wales at the week-end many thousands of people awaked with intense eagerness, even with anxiety, the results of the matches in the second round of the Football Association Cup, says the Daily Mail of February 2.

What appears to be luck when the draw is made, however, is often found to be totally different when the games are played, as was sensationally seen in several cases at the week-end. Wolverhampton Wanderers must have considered themselves fortunate when they found themselves set to meet Cardiff City; Barnsley, the brilliant conquerors of formidable West Bromwich Albion in the first round, must have approached their fixture with Plymouth Argyle without apprehension; and it is unlikely that Manchester City believed that they had much to fear from Leicester. Yet in each of these cases the seemingly stronger team failed dismally.

Indeed, the day was marked by surprises and curiosities. Prominent among them stood West Ham's victory over Bury. That the London side won was not in itself remarkable, but remarkable indeed was the manner of their win. For a team who failed to score in the first half to pile on half a dozen goals against such redoubtable opponents, was little short of astounding. But astounding things have a way of happening in Cup-ties. From that springs half their popularity.

CUP-TIE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts at Saturday's Cup-ties:—Chelsea v. Swindon £5,073; Manchester United v. Aston Villa £4,290; Newcastle United v. Huddersfield Town £3,213; Burnley v. Sunderland £2,638; Birmingham v. Darlington £2,598; Tottenham Hotspur v. West Stanley £2,524; Wolverhampton W. v. Cardiff City £2,512; Preston North End v. Blackpool £2,300; Notts County v. Middlesbrough £2,200; Bristol City v. Arsenal £2,031; Plymouth Argyle v. Barnsley £1,900; Leicester City v. Manchester City £1,800; Bradford City v. Sheffield United £1,563; West Ham v. Bury £1,650; Luton Town v. Liverpool £1,455; Bradford v. Castleford Town £680.

THE FULL RESULTS.

Home	Score	Guest	Score
Tottenham H.	4	West Stanley	0
Chelsea	5	Swindon	0
Manchester U.	4	Aston Villa	0
Newcastle U.	3	Huddersfield T.	0
Burnley	2	Sunderland	0
Birmingham	2	Darlington	0
Tottenham H.	2	West Stanley	0
Chelsea	2	Swindon	0
Manchester U.	2	Aston Villa	0
Newcastle U.	2	Huddersfield T.	0
Burnley	2	Sunderland	0
Birmingham	2	Darlington	0
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Newcastle U.	2	Huddersfield T.	0
Burnley	2	Sunderland	0
Birmingham	2		

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TACOMA MARU Thursday, 1st April.

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From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, GALAPAGOS, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

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Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

SHINYO MARU 14,000 May 11th.

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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to OUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

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For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

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King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

SHIPPING

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HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM	TO
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	April 19
Monteagle	Mar. 30	April 24
Empress of Asia	April 8	April 28
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 4	June 28
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 5	Aug. 23
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

Fares from Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Japan 1st Class 16/10 2nd Class 10/10 3rd Class 6/10

Empress of Russia 1st Class 16/10 2nd Class 10/10 3rd Class 6/10

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Fares and sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

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March 25th, 1920. May 15th, 1920. March 25th, 1920.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW

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CAPTAIN LEAVING.

MORIALTA Capt. Ed. Walker TUESDAY, 23rd March at 1 p.m.

HAILONG Capt. W. C. Passmore FRIDAY, 26th March at 1 p.m.

HAICHING Capt. A. E. Stewart TUESDAY, 30th March at 1 p.m.

SWATOW, AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and APE TOWNS, direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

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TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

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LONDON: "KAZEMBE" 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

"CHARLTON HALL" via Panama & Havana 31st March.

"JASON" via Suez 10th April.

"CITY OF COLOMBO" via Suez 5th May.

"EURYMACHUS" via Panama 15th May.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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For freight and particulars apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

CHESTERTON ON SCOTS HUMOR.

Chesterton has been so serious in days since the war began that he seems to have to go as far from home as the Edinburgh University to relax. His errand apparently was to teach Scotsmen something about their own humor, but in the process he proved that at least one Englishman is their equal. He claims for England "a sense of humor" and "a sense of the atmosphere of humor" as the "chief characteristic of the English people." Scottish people have humor also, only it is "much more of the nature of a secret." The Edinburgh "Scotsman" quotes Chesterton as telling the English Association at the University recently that—

There is the old saying that it takes a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotsman's head. But it is far more true that it would take a surgical operation to get a joke out of a Scotsman's head.

An English friend of mine, a professor at Glasgow, once said that the Scotsman does not require any vast apparatus of jokes in his life, because he has one piece which will fill his life, and that is the Englishman.

Mr. Chesterton avers that the Scotsman does much more than laugh at the Englishman. The people of England, in fact, are "surrounded, ruled and dominated by Scotsmen." "An iniquitous form of tyranny against which I am organizing a revolution." Setting forth the two peoples by comparison:

"The masses of the population in England live in an atmosphere of humor—a curious combination of comicality and commonsense. In the Scottish traditions and Scottish literature generally there is certainly something else—I speak ignorantly and reverently as an Englishman—and it is exceedingly difficult to define. There is a greater degree of mysticism, or it might be said more intensity. In all Scottish literary tradition there is a type of wildness such as might be compared to the skirling of the pipes or the shrillness in Scottish songs, like the shrill of 'Callie Herring, something curiously eerie and wild to an Englishman. You will find in a great many Scottish masterpieces something running jaggedly across the work. The English atmosphere of comicality and commonsense is best expressed in the great comic of Pickwick."

"Very much of the same spirit is to be found in the 'Noctes Ambrosianae' of Professor Wilson. There are whole scenes in that celebrated book of conversations which indulge in pure extravagant pantomime, having something unearthly in it. For example, in the middle of a serious conversation between Christopher North and James Hogg, about politics and philosophy, there is a scene in which a haggle is brought in, and Christopher North sticks his knife into the haggle, which overflows the table, and keeps rising like a tide, until they have to stand on the mantelpiece to get out of the way."

Scottish qualities couldn't of course be analyzed without a mention of Barrie, whom Mr. Chesterton finds exemplifying his points:

"A Scotsman once said to me 'Oh, Barrie's a wicked man.' I began to wonder what murderous part Barrie had played, when my friend explained that the Scottish people are sentimental, and it is the whole effort of the Scottish nation to conceal that fact; but Barrie is the traitor who gave it away to the rest of the world. Everyone must have noticed in his fantastical writings something which, with all respect to a great man, I might call lunacy. An example of what I mean is found in that magnificent work, 'Peter Pan.' It has always seemed to me to be an error in the artistic conception of the work that the nursery from which the children set out into the world of wonders should be a place where there are extravagant miracles like a dog that puts the children to bed. If you live in a place where the dog puts you to bed, it will be quite unnecessary to go to a wonder-land. It will be generally found that there appears in the midst of the remarkable imagination and mysticism that are part of the genius of Scotland a curious element which, in a literary sense, I should be inclined to call insanity."

CUTICURA HEALS PIMPLES

On back of little boy's head. Bores were, began to spread and four tiny hard-rod crusts causing great irritation. Could not keep his hands from his head and he got little sleep. Got free sample Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using a week, the sores were much improved. Bought regular and only used one box Ointment and one tablet Soap to heal him.

From signed statement of Mrs. E. G. Gifford, 6 Brydewyn Rd., Westport, Mon., N.Z.

Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment exclusively for all toilet purposes.

Get Cuticura Soap and Ointment at all drug stores, or by mail from Cuticura, Dept. 1, New York, N.Y., 100, 27, Chambers St., N.Y.

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INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BANQA"	8,000	23rd Mar.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'worp.
"KHIVA"	9,000	4th April	MASSILLON & LONDON via C'bo.
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th April	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	30th Mar.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,000	30th Mar.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th May	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MADRAS"	7,000	24th Mar.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"NORE"	6,700	2nd April	Shanghai and Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Cargo Only.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passengers and their baggage are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard and Douglas at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TAJIMA MARU (Calling Manila)	... Sunday, 21st March.
KATORI MARU	... Tuesday, 13th April, at 11 a.m.
SUYAMA MARU	... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU	... Friday, 2nd April, at Noon.
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HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU	... End of April.
SUYAMA MARU	... End of April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOBA MARU	... Beginning of April.
WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa)	... Beginning of May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	... Sunday, 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.
MIKKO MARU	... Wednesday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroto, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU	... Wednesday, 7th April.
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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOBA MARU	... End of March.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU	... Saturday, 20th March.
SHINZU MARU	... Friday, 2nd April.

GALOUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAOKATE MARU	... Sunday, 28th March.
RANGOON MARU	... Friday, 2nd April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

MIKKO MARU	... Tuesday, 22nd March, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	... Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU	... Thursday, 25th March, at 11 a.m.
TENSHIN MARU	... Wednesday, 31st March.

For further information apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 20 & 22.

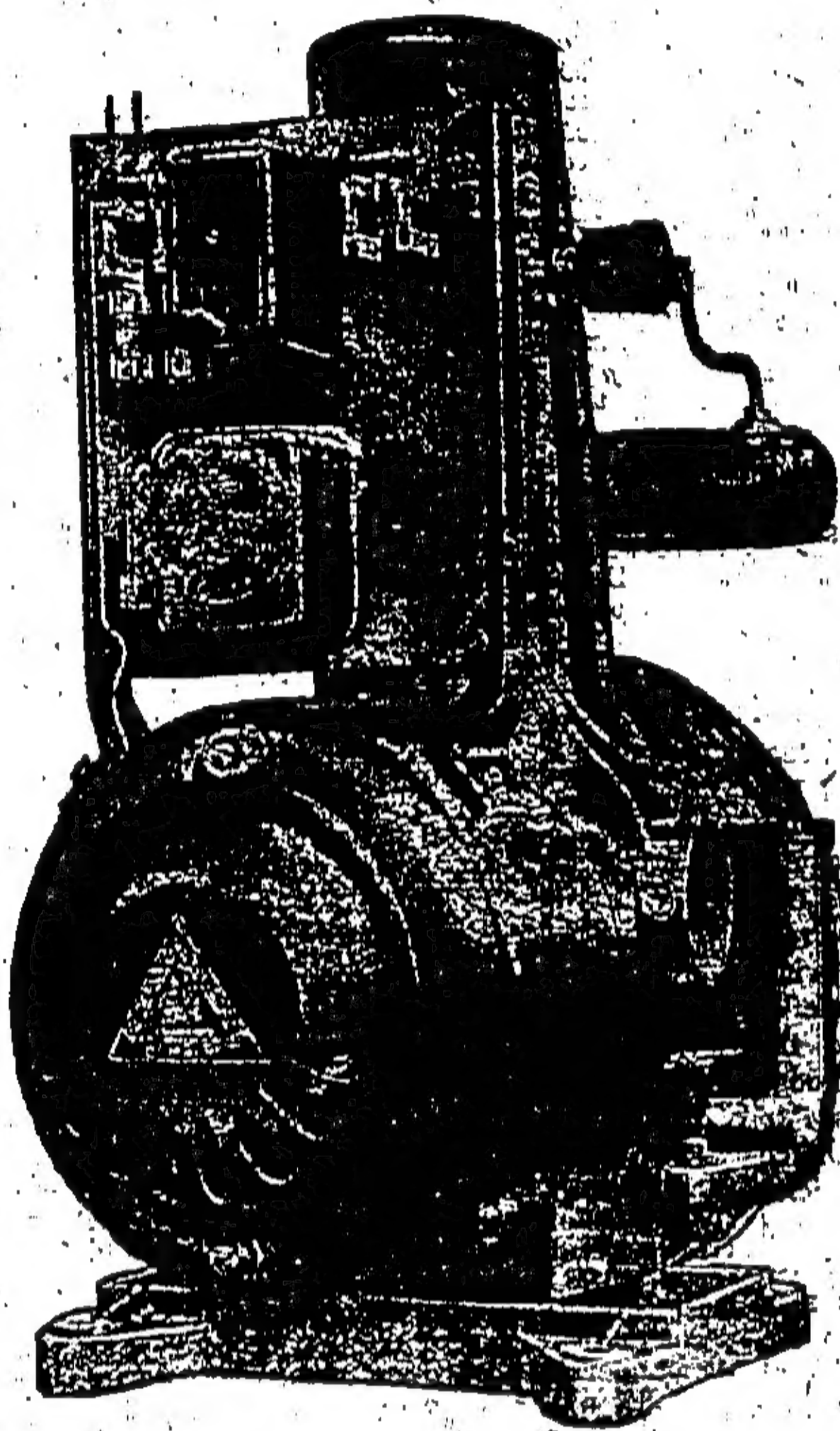
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DISCHARGE	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISCHARGED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Equador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Mar.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, & Vancouver	Edinboro	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th Mar.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Arakata Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th Mar.
Victoria R.O. & Seattle via R.O. &c.	Tajima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Mar.
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Montevideo	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 24th Mar.
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 24th Mar.
New York via Suez	Lucio	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Mar.
Australasia Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Australasia Ports via Japan	Seijo Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
New York via Panama	Lucio	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Minamoto Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Nikko Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Madras	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Swatow & Bangkok	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Dall	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Singapore, Bangkok & Singapore	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
London and Antwerp	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Bombay & Colombo	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
London and Antwerp	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
London via Suez, Penang & C'bo	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Mauritius, Saigon Bay, Durban	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th Mar.

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3 K. W. 32 AND 110 VOLT MACHINE WITH AN OUTPUT OF
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THE Homeward Mail Steamer *Kiwa* carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on or about 4th April, 1920, taking cargo for the above ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1920.

H. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "EQUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Mar. 24th.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, May 19th.

ALSO

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST MINGO" WEDNESDAY, March 24th for San Francisco

via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "WEST KASSON" Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual

Ports of call.

HONGKONG-QALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "JACOB" MONDAY, March 22nd for Madras, via

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Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH! FISH!

FINNAN H: DDOCK	60 cents per lb.
FILLET HADDOCK	65 "
KIPPERS	45 "
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON	20 "

New Shipment just arrived.

We now have for sale

COULOMMIER CHEESE -
DEVONSHIRE CREAM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

O CEDAR MOPS

and

POLISH

We have received a consignment of O-Cedar Mops and Polish and as it is a little in excess of our requirements, we are offering Mops and Polish at exceptional low rates for the Month of March.

O-CEDAR MOPS

in round and triangle shapes.

\$2.50 each.

With every Mop sold during March, we will give an O-Cedar duster.

FREE OF CHARGE.

NOTE OUR PRICES FOR POLISH
4-oz. Bottle 40 cts., 12-oz. Bottle 75 cts.

QUART CANS\$1.50 each.
GALLON TINS\$4.50 each.

Special Quotations for quantities to
Hotels, Shipping Companies, Clubs, etc.

We want you to try and test the
O-Cedar Polish Mop at our risk. Clean and
Polish every floor in your house as a test;
if it is not satisfactory in every respect, and
if it does not prove its own worth to you,
we will refund your money without a
question.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

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U.S. AND JAPAN.

SHALL AMERICA FIGHT OR
CO-OPERATE WITH JAPAN.

THE CHINESE ISSUE.

In the current number of the *Far Eastern Review*, there appears a thoughtful article from the pen of Mr. George Bronson Rea, M.E., publisher of the *Review*, in which he asks the pertinent question: Shall America fight for China or co-operate with Japan? The article is a significant and timely contribution and is a wholesome counteraction of the dangerous agitation fostered by a certain section of the native and foreign Press against Japan and the Japanese in which are contained the seeds of possible diplomatic complications in the near or distant future unless checked and nipped in the bud. Mr. Bronson Rea's article is of sufficient interest and importance at the present juncture to justify its being dealt with at some length.

SINISTER FORCES AT WORK.

The writer of the article under review prefaces his remarks by asking the highly significant question: Will the United States go to war to help China? He answers the query by affirming that influences are actively at work to this end. Mr. T. F. Millard, who appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as an adviser to the Chinese Government, testified that when the Kiaochow decision was announced in Paris, the unanimous opinion of the Far Eastern experts was that it meant war with Japan. In a subsequent magazine article he placed these words in the mouth of Mr. E. T. Williams, the chief American expert, which made them official. Mr. Williams has since reiterated this opinion in an address on "Shall America Stand for the Shantung Deal?" delivered at a recent church meeting in San Francisco. Mr. Williams said that "American soldiers had died in vain at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood, and as the result of propaganda America would be fighting Japan within ten years." He added that "President Wilson was helpless when confronted at the Peace Conference by the secret agreements between Japan, France, Great Britain, and Italy, concerning the disposition of the German rights in Shantung and the Pacific Islands." Mr. Williams has been the trusted Chinese expert of the American Government and for many years previous to his resignation was head of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department. Because of his intimate inside knowledge of the Administration policies and the events of the past five years in the Orient, he was called in to act as the chief Far Eastern expert to the Peace Delegation.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S INEPTITUDE.
The writer of the article points out that had it not been for the failure of the American Administration at Washington to tackle international problems in a far-sighted and statesmanlike manner, the unseemly squabble in the United States over the question of the European Peace Treaty and the widening of the breach between the United States and Japan would have been avoided. The U.S. Secretary of State testified before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that he was in total ignorance of the secret agreements with Japan until they were brought to his notice in Paris. Is this not an admission, asks Mr. Rea, that the State Department Intelligence Service is wholly incompetent and not to be relied upon? When on June 2, 1917, President Wilson despatched a rather officious note to the President of China and requested the Governments of Great Britain and France to support him and they pourtrously declined to interfere,

then ever close student of the Far Eastern situation sensed that these secret understandings existed. To escape just criticism and censure for mishandling one of the most delicate situations that has arisen in America's international relations, the head of its diplomatic service discloses its incompetency in other directions. In plain words, writes Mr. Rea, "the Secretary of State asks the nation to believe that the American Delegation with its shroud of books, documents, data, and experts, went to Paris blindfolded, thus furnishing the most conclusive evidence of the utter incompetency of the mission to negotiate a just settlement of these Far Eastern issues. With all the millions expended during the war on propaganda and diplomatic gum-shoe work abroad, not one diplomat or secret agent discovered the existence of these so-called secret agreements. The Allies were lined up against us, and we didn't know it. It seems incredible, yet we have the testimony of the Secretary of State that it is so. The situation was exactly like that precipitated in 1916 by the American railway contract with the Chinese Government, which simultaneously raised the issue of the Open Door with the Four Allies, and on the public confession of the State Department was concealed from its knowledge for over four months by the American Minister at Peking, or until the issue had been definitely created. One wonders what the American diplomats and their agents in London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo and Peking were doing all this time and how they expended the millions appropriated and placed at their disposal for acquiring exact information."

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS' PROPHECY.
The following is one of the most significant passages in the article under consideration: "So, if Professor Williams' prophecy comes true, and propaganda will lead us into war with Japan within ten years, the pertinent question arises: What propaganda, whose propaganda? Will it be of the German type so roundly denounced by Roosevelt before he died, and referred to in the public announcement of the Lansing-Ishii agreement? Obviously, Japan will hardly carry on a propaganda to bring about hostilities with this country. We cannot accuse Mr. Williams and others of being German influence, so it can only be such propaganda as is now being carried on by China, her friends and agents, who insist that the United States has gone too far to back out with dignity, and if for no other reason, we must now fight to preserve our trade and opportunity for the profitable investment of our surplus capital in China. Professor Williams corroborates and emphasizes a truth that I have been trying to drive home to the minds of American business men, that this constant agitation in America against Japan can only lead to disaster. And I say with all sincerity, that such a contingency will be traceable largely to the situation created by the Shantung deal in Paris, which should never have been permitted to occur."

A FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC LAW.
Mr. Bronson Rea rightly, and with great justice, points out that the arguments used against Japan overlook that Japan's dominant commercial position in Manchuria is the result of the operation of a fundamental economic law. The nation who purchases the major parts of the exports of another country is in the most favorable position to supply it with its imports. The writer then goes on to set out facts, figures and arguments in support of his contention which are unanswerable. Mr. Rea proceeds to show that it is infinitely better and safer for America to co-operate with Japan rather than fight her, and the logic of his contention is irresistible. Yet, he says, we have before us,

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(By COURTESY, "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

ROBBERS KILL BRITISH
MISSIONARY.

PEKING, March 19.

A telegram received last night states that robbers attacked Hwaining-fu in Honan and killed Dr. J. R. Menzies, Canadian Presbyterian Mission. The British Legation have sent Mr. Ogden to proceed to Hwaining-fu to investigate.

what, to all appearances, seems to be a concerted programme on the part of ex-American diplomats, chambers of commerce, and other representative people, to plunge this nation into war with Japan, and there is ample evidence that all of these war promoters are closely allied under one leadership. Mr. Williams, Mr. Millard, Mr. Powell, Mr. Evans, of the Tian-tsin Chamber and others, all present the argument from different angles, but the burden of their song is that the United States must go to war in behalf of China. Minister Reisch resigned in a huff because the President was not guided by his counsel, and Secretary Lansing recently intimated his desire to resign from the Cabinet, the split between him and the President going back to the latter's refusal to follow his advice on the Shantung matter in Paris.

THE PANACEA.

The writer concludes thus:—A few years of honest government in China and she will require no foreign loans, and, if she discards the science of warfare invented by Field Marshal Wang Sun-ki in B.C. 2000, her four hundred million people will be quite able to protect themselves against Japan or any other nation without the armed assistance of the United States.

A FRESH FACTOR.

Since Mr. Bronson Rea's article was penned, of which the more salient points have been summarized above, a new factor has arisen in the Shantung situation by the omission of all reference to China or Japan in the Republican reservations to the Shantung clauses of the European Peace Treaty. Senator Lodge has just told the United States Senate that the modification was thought "more civil." The position as it stands now is freedom of action in the Far East, without specific mention being made of China and Japan, which formed the very essence of the original Lodge reservation dealing with the issue to the following effect:—"The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157 and 158 of the Treaty and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan."

"THE TIMES'S" WARNING.

The only solvent in connection with an admittedly difficult and dangerous situation would seem to be embodied in the timely warning uttered by *The Times*, which in the course of some exceedingly sane comments, urges that the proposed appeal to the League of Nations on the Shantung issue should, not be pressed by China, so that the question of the future of the Shantung Peninsula may not drift towards a deadlock. The interests of the Allies, as *The Times* points out, lie in the direction of a quick settlement. We maintain that the first essential of a quick settlement is to carefully and studiously refrain from doing anything calculated to irritate the situation and exacerbate public feeling on the matter. We had not received the cable giving *The Times's* comments at the time we penned our yesterday's editorial, which, in the light of the telegrams since received, was timely and opportune. We repeat that unbridled language by responsible newspapers relative to the Peking or Tokyo Government is not alone a symptom of bad taste but is calculated to lead to a most dangerous situation of which the responsibility will largely rest on the section of the press we have in mind. There is a certain amount of deference due to organized government in Peking and Tokyo, because in regard to the first, foreign newspapers are domiciled in a country ruled by that government and in regard to the second, Japan as a member of the Allies has fulfilled her obligations during the late war and indiscriminate abuse of her comes with poor grace from those journals to whose nationalities Japan had proved herself loyal during the most critical period of the war.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SPECTRE OF HIGH PRICES.

LONDON, March 19th.

In the House of Commons, the debate on high prices was resumed. Sir Donald Maclean moved for the reduction of the Civil Service Estimates by £100,000,000, and urged that the proceeds of the sale of surplus war stores should go towards the reduction of the floating debt.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain agreed as to the importance of the reduction of the floating debt, and pointed out that the Government had begun to reduce the National Debt and ceased to borrow in order to balance the current expenditure. He expressed concern with regard to the extraordinary expansion of business in promotion of companies which tended to result in increased competition for limited supplies, materials and labour. He was of opinion that those capitalising or re-capitalising businesses on the basis of the present inflated profits were taking a dangerous course. Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the Government alone could not carry out the deflation of credit; financiers must co-operate and severely scrutinise the demands for credit. He pointed out that £55,000,000 of the Civil Service Estimates were made up as follows: £43,000,000 for purely Accounting charges was no expenditure at all; £45,000,000 for Broad Subsidy, which he agreed should be ended as quickly as possible; £23,000,000 owed to Railways for maintenance and renewal in war time; £15,000,000 for cost, of which £12,000,000 was payable with interest; £28,000,000 for Loans to Allies, including £10,000,000 at the maximum for relief and loans to Central Europe, and £9,000,000 for relief and reconstruction to Belgium. Despite his warning that the new expenditure must involve a provision for new revenue the Commons had sanctioned £10,000,000 additional expenditure for Old Age Pensions, £11,500,000 for Housing subsidy, £2,000,000 for a war bonus for the Civil Service, £10,000,000 as additional expenditure for Education; £22,000,000 for unemployment, donations and resettlement of ex-Servicemen; and £123,000,000 for war pensions. This made up a total of £348,000,000 out of £400,000,000 of which he did not believe one penny could be challenged at present. He asked how he could save in these circumstances.

Sir Robert Hoare, in winding up the debate, said that, during the first quarter of 1919, we paid off an appreciable portion of the floating debt and reduced the number of notes circulating. He believed that the financial position was improving daily, and there was no cause for apprehension or despair, and concluded optimistically as regards the exports outlook.

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe's motion was rejected by 253 votes to 80.

TAX ON WAR WEALTH.

LONDON, March 19th.

The opposition of the bankers to a capital levy on war wealth was voiced in the House of Commons Committee by Mr. May of Chichester of the British Bankers' Association, who considered that the tax on war profits was, undoubtedly, just, but the tax on war wealth, as proposed, was a direct attack on the thrift of a man who, during the war, had stinned himself to live in war loans and would now see his savings raided, if it exceeded £5,000 while the profiteer, scattering his newly-made riches, went free.

Dealing with its effect on trade, Mr. Martin said that the demands on banks for loans for legitimate purposes were increasing and persistent, and were tending to do trade as before the war required at least three times as much capital. It was a complete fallacy to think that, because the bankers' deposits had risen, there was behind a surplus fund which could be tapped by business.

The Joint Manager of Lloyd's Bank denied that there was any war wealth. He said that the proposal before the Committee was the greatest blow the credit of the country ever had. The tax would follow the great financial efforts made by the people during the war, and as a less favourable time. He gave as the deliberate opinion of himself and prominent financiers and bankers that if the suggested tax were imposed the country would be in serious danger of financial panic such as the present generation had never known.

DESERTED WIVES.

LONDON, March 19th.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the enforcement in the United Kingdom of maintenance orders made in the Dominions and vice versa.

The Bill applies to husbands or others liable who have gone to another part of the Empire either before or after the maintenance order was made.

The order must be duly registered and confirmed in the country where the liable person is. All the Dominions, except some Canadian provinces, have accepted the principle of the Bill and undertaken to pay reciprocal legislation.

In Australia legislation will be passed by the Commonwealth and State Parliaments in respect to the latter's courts.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading, said that the necessity of the Bill was accentuated by the war. Lord Buckmaster said it was a small but long overdue instalment of the debt society owed to deserted wives.

CREDITS FOR EXPORT TRADE.

LONDON, March 19th.

A White Paper has been issued indicating legislation authorising the Board of Trade to grant credits up to £28,000,000 in connection with the export trade, where found advisable, owing to the circumstances arising out of the war. It is proposed that the powers date from September 9, 1919, and credits be available within six years.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INCOME TAX COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 17th.

The report of the Income Tax Commission issued this afternoon is a lengthy document containing 622 clauses with a number of minority reservations.

In a special section dealing with double income tax within the British Empire, the Commission recommends the agreement reached between the Sub-Committee and the Dominions' representatives whereby the Dominions' income tax will be deducted from the United Kingdom income tax subject to relief not exceeding half of the United Kingdom tax, also that any further relief necessary to give the taxpayer relief amounting altogether to the lower of the two taxes, should be given by the Dominion concerned. The Commission admits the administrative difficulties of giving effect to the recommendations to be considerable but believes that they will be overcome.

With reference to foreign countries, the Income Tax Commission does not recommend any change in the existing situation as regards double taxation. On the general question of assessment, the report proposes that the full income arising abroad from all foreign and colonial securities or possessions other than trade should be assessable in the case of persons residing in the United Kingdom.

As regards the trading operations of British registered companies, the Commission considers that the present doctrine with reference to control should not be weakened, also where the operations are carried on abroad by a foreign Board or subsidiary company of the parent company, and the subsidiary Company should be deemed to be controlled from within the United Kingdom if the majority of the voting power can be exercised in the United Kingdom.

NURSE CAVELL MEMORIAL.

LONDON, March 17th.

Queen Alexandra unveiled the statue of Edith Cavell in Trafalgar Square on the island site where the Gordon statue stood prior to its removal to Khartoum. The statue, which has been erected through *Daily Telegraph* subscriptions, is cut out of white marble and shows Edith Cavell standing erect in nurse's uniform. There was a distinguished Anglo-Belgian gathering present.

Queen Alexandra, welcoming the Belgian delegation, drew attention to the blending of the Anglo-Belgian flags on the statue as symbolical of the perpetual friendship of the two nations.

WARNING TO TURKEY.

LONDON, March 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith with regard to the Allied occupation of Constantinople, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the general administration of Constantinople will not be taken over but the Ministries of War and Marine will be occupied. The postal and telegraphic services and the navigation of the Bosphorus will be controlled by Allied Officers. There has been fighting only at one point reported in which 2 British soldiers were killed and 4 were wounded. Nine Turkish soldiers were killed and others were wounded.

The Turkish Government was warned that the occupation would continue until the peace terms were duly executed, and if outrages against native Christians continued the terms of peace would be made severer. (Cheers.)

NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

BUDAPEST, March 18th.

A telegram from Budapest states that a new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed with Semadeni as Premier and Count Gelaki, as Foreign Minister.

AN H NEST PHYSICIAN.

DISCOURAGEMENT TO HYPOCHONDRIACS.

From time immemorial the Chinese have been in the habit of posting on their door and elsewhere two lines of verse of a felicitous nature called the "Spring Couplet" in the New Year. A certain local Chinese physician, following this tradition, has posted on his office door the following:—"It is a matter for your happiness that you enjoy a day's health." "Do not enter this door unless you are very ill." This is free from the customary adulation and greed of gain appearing in the legend that a large majority of Chinese people have posted on their doors in the form of a "Spring Couplet" with the advent of the New Year. Such a refreshing departure from the usual practice is commanding great admiration. — *Shanghai Times*.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HARDWARE AND LOCKS

YALE

LOCKS AND HARDWARE

THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

LONDON, March 15.

The latest British official telegrams show that the new government at Berlin has failed to obtain the support of the Independent Socialists. Nearly all parties of the National Assembly support the Ebert government. The new movement has little support outside of Berlin and depends almost entirely on the Baltic troops and the garrisons of the Berlin district. The Allied commissions on the Rhine have decided to limit their action to the maintenance of order and the public services. The Allied representative at the Hague has been instructed to emphasise the necessity of Holland's closely watching the ex-Kaiser. Messrs. Lloyd George, Curzon, Churchill, Long, with French, Italian, and Greek representatives, conferred at Downing Street this morning.

LONDON, March 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the latest official news from Germany showed the military movement to be spreading. Military coups had been carried out at 35 towns, including Munich. Frankfurt was divided, the military and civil authorities supporting opposite governments. There was fighting at Breslau, Hamburg, Kiel, Leipzig, and Chemnitz. The results were uncertain, but the position of the new government appeared to be strengthened. The premier added that the Allies regarded anxiously any movement representing a monarchical or military reaction.

SCHLESWIG PREFERS TO BE GERMAN.

COPENHAGEN, March 15.

The voting in the plebiscite of the second Slesvig zone will result in favour of Germany. Final results in the districts of Flensburg were: pro-Denmark 8,986, pro-Germany, 26,689. Of 134 country districts eleven are outstanding. The figures are: pro-Denmark 3,134; pro-Germany 18,911.

IS THE KAISER IN IT?

LONDON, March 15.

A telegram from Amsterdam says significant activity prevails at Amerongen. A constant stream of cars goes to the Kaiser. Meanwhile the government is reinforcing the guards and has taken extensive measures to prevent attempts at escape.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, March 15.

Many of the results of the South African elections on March are now available. Smuts was re-elected for Pretoria by an unexpectedly large majority. De Wet, the Minister of Justice, was also re-elected. An outstanding feature is the numerous labour successes, the party having already won nineteen seats, compared with six which it previously held in the assembly.

CANADA TO HAVE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

A PREGNANT CHANGE.

LONDON, March 15.

It is stated that the Foreign Office has agreed to the appointment of a Canadian minister plenipotentiary at Washington. The incumbent will be second-in-command at the British embassy. Canada has not yet made the appointment.

THE PARTY GAME.

LONDON, March 15.

The *Times* says Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Sir George Younger have agreed upon a permanent fusion of Unionists and Coalition Liberals, with Lloyd George as the leader of the new party. Unfoldment of its plans may be delayed a little in view of launching upon the country the triple accomplished facts of a new party, a revised programme, and a reconstructed ministry. The *Daily Mail*, however, declares that the premier will publicly announce his plans on March 18 when he has arranged to address the Coalition Liberals. It declares that a statement is being issued as a joint Lloyd George and Bonar Law manifesto, inviting followers to join the new party, at present intended to be called the National Democratic Party. The *Mail* adds that subsequently Bonar Law will meet the Unionists and announce his resignation of the leadership thereof, inviting the recreation of the party under the premier's leadership.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 15.

At Highbury, Wales beat England by 2 to 1.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

It is officially announced that although technically under Foch, the American troops on the Rhine will not participate in any allied advance on Germany without the specific instructions of President Wilson.

MEXICANS AND AMERICANS.

EL PASO, March 19.

The American Williams who was captured by Mexican bandits, is released.

A GENEROUS RESPONSE.

The contributions of clothing and other articles made by charitably minded people in Hongkong for the relief of Serbian and other refugees and soldiers on the s.s. "Antiochus" were delivered aboard ship by the American Consulate General to-day in behalf of the American Red Cross, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and the Hongkong Benevolent Society and others interested.

The response to the appeal made in behalf of these people was remarkably generous. It has been impos-

sible to acknowledge of all parcels individually but all those who have contributed may rest assured that their contributions have been delivered in due course and that the whole movement has been a great success.

Contributions in money have been expended in the purchase of material for underclothing which can be made by the people themselves aboard ship.

The return of notifiable disease shows one British case of diphtheria and six cases (one fatal) of cerebro-spinal fever, all Chinese.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 20th 1920. 10m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone is probably passing into the Pacific and there are indications of the formation of another over N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.03 inches, against an average of 4.86 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 21st.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. E.N. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. N. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 20 1920.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1903-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide range at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 21 to 27, 1920.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Tue.	21	m. 9 45	6.1	m. 3 52	1.6
		m. 10 14	6.6	m. 4 34	1.8
Mon.	22	m. 10 13	6.5	m. 4 23	1.9
		m. 11 8	6.2	m. 4 45	1.6
Tues.	23	m. 10 54	6.2	m. 4 49	2.3
		m. 11 32	5.6	m. 5 35	1.3
Wed.	24	m. 11 25	6.3	m. 5 20	2.7
		m. 12 3	5.0	m. 6 31	1.5
Thur.	25	m. 1 3	6.7	m. 7 44	1.7
		m. 2 30	4.4	m. 8 32	2.5
Fri.	26	m. 1 24	6.6	m. 9 13	1.3
		m. 4 19	4.2	m. 7 10	2.9
Sat.	27	m. 2 33	6.4	m. 10 42	1.3

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.99	29.99	29.96
Temperature ...	85	82	68
Humidity ...	82	92	79
Direction of Wind.....	E	E	E
Force	3	4	3
Weather	c	c	b
Rain.....	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 19th—67

Lowest open air Temperature on the 19th—62

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 20, 1920.

PIGTAIL THIEVES.

ENGLISH FLAPPER ROBBED.

According to a London contemporary flappers at Home now have to keep a close grip on their pig-tails!

A new peril to them is threatened—especially to those with the longest plaits of hair.

"The other night," writes a *Globe* correspondent, "a flapper friend of mine who possesses a remarkably fine head of hair was riding on the top of a 'bus. Two men were sitting immediately behind her.

"Without the slightest warning one of the long plaits of her hair fell into her lap."

"So surprised was she that she did not realise at the moment it was the work of the two men who were hurriedly getting off the bus. Their idea of stealing the hair had been foiled by the pig-tail falling in front instead of behind!

"The hair was cut off cleanly, close to the head as if by a razor."

It is advisable, therefore, for all young girls at Home to keep a watch on their tresses, especially on dark nights. Even one's hair, it seems, is not safe in these terrible days.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

The thirty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., St. George's Building at 11.30 this morning.

The Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, (Directors), Mr. R. Henderson (Secretary), Capt. W. E. Clarke, Messrs. R. Shewan, A. O. Lang, J. M. Gordon, P. Tester, W. J. Carroll, M. A. Figueiredo, A. A. Cordeiro, V. K. Yvanovich, Tong Li Chun, Tse Tsan Tai, and Poon I Cho, (Shareholders).

The Chairman said: There being a quorum present I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening this meeting.

The notice having been read the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen.—As you will see from the Report and Accounts, in your hands, and which, with your permission, I will dispense with reading, our net profit for the year 1919 including \$126,139.39 brought forward from last year, amount to \$567,998.97 which your Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

In payment of 80 cents per share	\$ 320,000.00
In placing to Reserve Fund	50,000.00
In writing off Launches and Lighters	50,000.00
In payment of Bonus to Staffs' Provident Fund	25,000.00
In payment of Bonus to Works Manager on his retirement	10,000.00
And to carry forward to the Credit of next year's account	112,998.97
	\$ 567,998.97

The Profit from sales of cement, \$261,504.21, appears to compare unfavourably with the results of the previous year but as the Chairman told you last year those results included profit on charters of the s.s. "Chingchow" and when allowance is made for that the difference is not so great. But we are still about \$100,000. down on sales and this is easily accounted for by the great rise in exchange which took place last year and which, of course, seriously reduced our returns from gold currency countries.

"As stone from China was coming forward in good supply and tonnage was more abundant we had no special need of the services of the "Chingchow" and we therefore decided to take the opportunity to dispose of her while the demand for such vessels was still strong, and, as you will see from the accounts, there is a surplus from her sale of \$182,199.61 to credit of profit and loss over and above her written down value in the books which was almost a nominal amount. The acquisition of this steamer was a very fortunate one for this Company and we really do not know what we should have done without her during the War when tonnage was so scarce. While on the subject of limestone I may remind you that our claim on the Chinese Government for its officials' action in stopping supplies has never been met. We refrained from pressing it during hostilities but there is no reason why it should not be vigorously prosecuted and we are now in communication with H. M. Minister at Peking on the subject.

The accounts now laid before you are so simple that they speak for themselves and I see no item that requires special explanation from me.

Mr. Urdall our Works Manager is soon retiring from the Company's service after 30 years of very faithful service. No one could have served the Company better or given greater satisfaction in the discharge of his duties than Mr. Urdall has done. The Company is much indebted to him, especially in our early days, when he and the late Mr. Hewitt had great obstacles and difficulties to contend with. I feel sure that the bonus we recommend should be paid to him on his retirement will be cordially approved by all those who are conversant with the facts.

About prospects of business during the current year I can say very little except that it depends on the course of exchange and the man who attempts to prophesy about that is lost. I wish I could hold out hopes of better business but I can say no more than that we have begun this year well with increased sales, although owing to exchange we cannot get as good returns as we have been accustomed to, and of course freights are more in our favour than they were.

I now beg to propose that this meeting approve of the report and accounts now laid before it and of the allocation of the profit as recommended.

Sir Paul Chater: I beg to second the resolution just proposed.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, if there are no questions I will put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour kindly vote in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business before the meeting gentlemen is the re-election of Directors, and before calling upon the shareholder to propose the names of the Hon. Sir Paul

Chater, C.M.G., the Very Rev. Father Robert and Mr. J.W.C. Bonnar, I desire to take this opportunity of saying a few words. The majority of shareholders are probably aware that the present Board of Directors if they wish to enquire into the working of the company, have to do it through the medium of the Secretary, the General Managers thus being unrepresented on the Board. With the legal aspect of this state of affairs I am not concerned. I merely mention the matter because your present Directors consider this method of working to be cumbersome, and contrary to the best interests of the Company and they therefore intend to take an early opportunity of inviting one of the partners in Messrs. Shewan Tomes to a seat on the Board providing that the articles of association permit of this.

Capt. Clarke: Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Mr. J.W.C. Bonnar be re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. A. O. Lang: I beg to second.

The Chairman: The resolution has been proposed by Mr. Clarke and seconded by Mr. Lang and I will put it to the meeting. Those in favour kindly vote in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of auditors.

Mr. J. M. Gordon: I beg to propose that Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$500 each per annum.

Mr. Carroll: I beg to second that.

The Chairman: It has been proposed by Mr. Gordon and seconded by Mr. Carroll that Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$500 each per annum. Those in favour kindly vote in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. That gentlemen concludes the business of the meeting. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday the 22nd., March, and can be had on application. I thank you for your attendance.

THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY.

"SMALL BUT APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE."

It is unfortunate that so small an audience witnessed the magnificent performance of the "Marriage of Kitty" at the Theatre Royal last night and one hopes that the announcement that His Excellency Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, is to attend the next performance will induce a few more people to make good their opportunity to avail themselves of such a treat as is not likely to come their way in Hongkong again.

If one may judge by the houses of the first two nights, no management will ever again find it worth while to offer a first-class and expensive production in a place that is apparently utterly incapable of supporting anything but second rate performances at second rate prices.

The Hongkong public has clearly demonstrated that it has no use for art if it has to pay for it, and where demand for good stuff does not exist the supply fails.

It is a pity. Humour wit, artistry, are offered to us, we have a chance for once of being taken out of the dull mediocrity of our daily existence and we are allowing the chance to go by. It is more than likely that the management will decide to curtail the tour and that Hongkong will enjoy the supreme distinction of being the one place in the world that is too mean to pay to see a first-class actress supported by a first-class company.

The "Marriage of Kitty" was originally adapted for Miss Tempest by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, after she had seen the original play in France.

It was one of her first ventures in comedy and in her choice she already showed that wonderful instinct for knowing exactly what was wanted and what would appeal to and stir an audience.

The play while bordering on the farcical is kept well within the bonds of subtle and refined humour by the masterly handling of a genius in her art.

Never for one moment did the interest or the humour of the play hang fire from the time when Hampton Roger Barry gets his first laugh as the cockney clerk of John Travers, till the fall of the curtain on the final act, when Sir Reginald Belsize, Graham Brown and his lawful if unconventional married wife, Marie Tempest, run away thro' the mercenary and hysterical Madame Di Semiano, Dorothy Hamilton.

No play could give greater scope to the genius of Marie Tempest as a comedienne. Her entrance as John Travers' impoverished ward looking for a means of earning a living and her feminine readiness to take any job until it is offered to her, provoke ripples of appreciative mirth.

Every action and every expression is a character sketch and brings me to a quick and ready understanding of her interpretation of the character she represents.

Her voice, her grace, the way she moves, the way she dresses, her laugh that comes like the involuntary outburst of a laughter-loving soul

by expression, are all lessons to ordinary everyday folk, and people might do worse than subject themselves to a course of Marie Tempest's plays for lessons in deportment and witty wisdom.

It was a stroke of genius that metamorphosed the smart and alluring little lady in an adorable frenchy frilled white and black silk striped frock with black hat and straight ostrich-leather plumes, into a dowdy, blousy country girl, warranted to make it safe for the most susceptible man to resist the temptation to claim the privileges, bestowed upon him by the marriage laws.

The transformation was effected in two minutes, soft, wavy curls of golden shining hair scraped back into an unbecoming plait, the graceful folds of the dress misplaced by a pull and a push, the addition of a pair of glasses, and behold Kitty the adorable transformed into a Kinky, who was considered perfectly safe even to the jealous mind of Madame de Semiano.

Graham Brown as the weak Reginald had unlimited scope for that gay spirit of buffoonery, in which he revels and shines. I know no actor who can make a fool, a drunkard, or just an ordinary weak mortal man appear more convincingly, an excuse for the passion of adoration he evokes in one or more of the principal characters of the plays.

Dorothy Hamilton is always chosen for that most difficult and thankless role, the baffled adventuress. Her parts are particular trying in that she is in constant association with a woman, whose art and study has placed her far beyond the ordinary stage mortal. It is no mean compliment to Miss Hamilton's talent and to the Tempest management, that the complimentary characters of the play reach so satisfactory and delightful a level as to make the whole performance run smoothly and harmoniously.

Mr Ashton Jarry as John Travers has a most difficult and thankless part, it is a tribute to his powers that while sustaining one of the biggest parts and scarcely ever being off the boards he is just what the author designed, the friend, the prime mover, the adviser and the scapegoat. When the play is over, it is difficult to realize that the whole story would have crumbled to nothing without the Godfather.

Doris Gilham as Rosalie put a spirited and joyous appreciation into her small part of her French maid that made an outstanding feature of the evening's entertainment and Mr. Millard as the butler in the embarrassing position of losing caste by not having a master to the establishment helped to bring out the full force of the entirely novel situation of the bridegroomless bride in her lovely but lonely villa on Lake Como.

And now a word for the stage setting which does not appear to have aroused the comment one would have expected when comparing the present show at the Theatre Royal with the usual "faut de mieux" productions one is accustomed to expect out here. For my part it was a revelation to realize that Miss Tempest's Eastern productions differ in very few respects from her London shows.

Stage setting has made wonderful strides during the last few years and the idea introduced to us for the first time of having the scenery painted on curtains is not only clever, but artistic to an undreamt of degree.

Everyone in the small but highly appreciative audience commented upon the beauty of both scenes in the "Marriage of Kitty."

The office of John Travers was carried out in brown and green wall draperies representing the heavy type of paper one sees in London houses, the furniture was not the usual makeshift stuff collected locally, but part of the general scheme, flowers, ornaments, rugs and pictures, all had their place in carrying out the effect.

In the second and third act "Boudoir at Kitty's Villa on Lake Como," the scene more than justified the spell it cast upon the travel-worn and baggage-ridden husband, who flew to the haven of his lawful wife's home, for no other purpose than to hurry on his release from an uncomfortable and impossible situation.

It was not surprising that Kitty in her natural state of charm in a setting like the casket of a jewel, with a dainty dinner, served on dainty china on a beautifully laid table, touched the Sybaritic instincts of the fugitive, and eventually conquered his rather fickle heart.

The drawing room hangings were of an empire design. A frieze of medallions with a black head silhouette against a creamy background, an opening in the curtains showed a mysterious effect of atmosphere with changing sunset lights and the whole thing had the spirit of an Italian scene and the alluring beauty without which even the play and the actors would have lacked perfection.

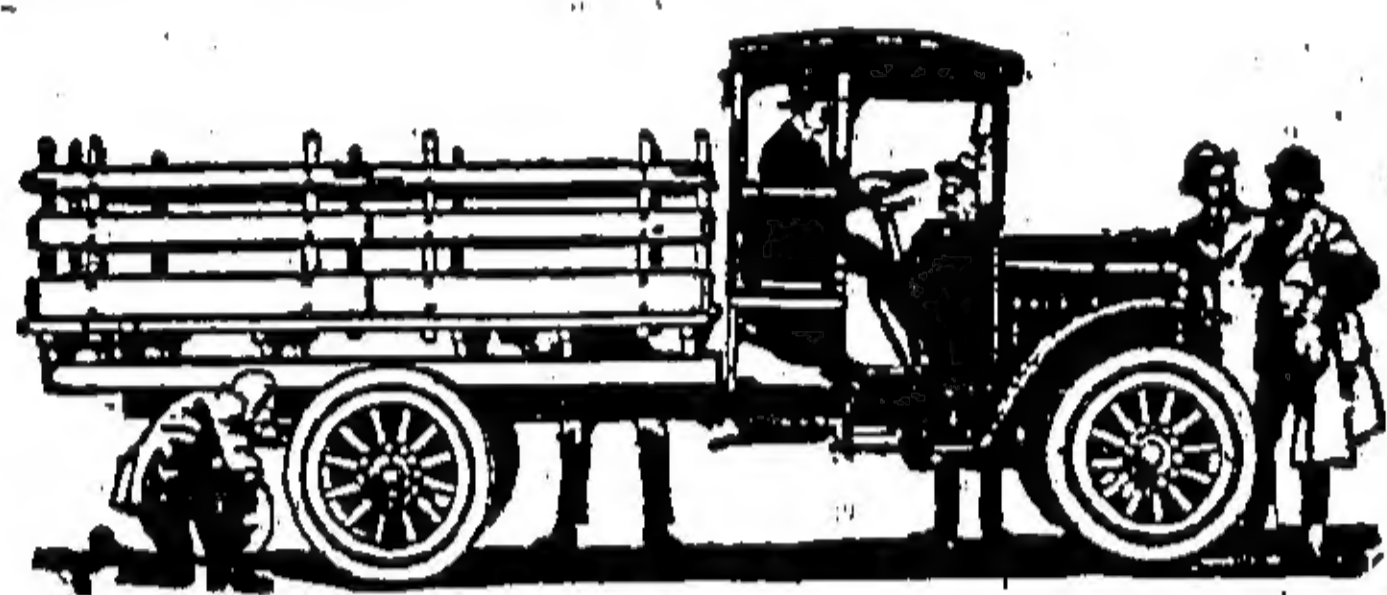
The dresses as usual were beautiful and perfect in all details.

The most striking feature of Miss Tempest's dresses, after considering the cut and colouring, are those wonderful touches she introduces at the waist, for instance there was a shimmering wash of turquoise blue and silver thread which might have been a bit of the sky at sunrise.

THE GOSSIP.

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WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

There would probably be little use in discussing the railway offer in detail at the moment. The present state of affairs necessarily suggests further conferences and possibly a modified offer, and for the moment the question of the actual wages at issue may be left to develop. There is one aspect of the offer, however, which may well be discussed and which demands discussion. This is the proposed introduction into normal trade relations of a sliding scale of wages operating in terms of the cost of living. This principle as an artificially-controlled element was introduced into industry by the Government during the war. By artificially-controlled we mean that wages in certain industries were directly regulated by Government decree in terms of the rising cost of living. There was no such definite sliding scale as is now proposed for the railwaymen, but the principle of such artificial control was introduced and recognised. We emphasise the matter of artificial control, since in the long run wages have always been fixed in terms of the cost of living. The process has been a natural one, and has perhaps operated slowly, but in any healthy industry a rise in the cost of living has been followed by a rise in wages. The new spirit which has certainly to a very considerable extent permeated the community, at least in this country, may ask why an old halting natural method by means of which wages followed prices should not be replaced by a scientific tabulated method in which wages will directly follow prices in terms of a pre-arranged schedule and at pre-arranged brief intervals. For not only the new spirit, but the plain man can very clearly see that if this principle is introduced into the relations between railway servants and the railway companies, there is no reason why it should not be introduced into every walk of life. And both can see that if it is so introduced, such extension to trades generally will very quickly follow.

One does not wish without good cause, to oppose a new spirit, so many of the attributes of which are admirable, but this sliding scale of wages in terms of the cost of living carries so much danger that we cannot pass its official introduction in normal times without protest. No doubt in the new age, of the solvency of which Mr. Sidney Webb is quite satisfied, and when everything is to

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A UNIQUE LAUNCHING. SHOWERS OF BRICKBATS AND STONES.

Tokyo, March 3.—Showers of brickbats and stones, instead of fluttering of flags and showers of flowers, marked the launch of the Eastern Sailor, a 10,000-ton vessel built for the U.S. Shipping Board, as she glided to the water from the Sakurajima Yard of the Osaka Iron Works. This is a unique launching for Japan, and probably is without a counterpart in the world. Mrs. R. F. Moss of Tokyo was the sponsor of the new vessel.

Discontent of the employees was at the bottom. Thinking that they had not been fairly treated, about 600 of them selected the time the launching of the vessel had been appointed for, and with brickbats and pellets of hard mud, tried to prevent the ship being launched in the customary manner. In the excitement, the vessel kissed the water to the accompaniment of missiles of various sorts. A stone struck Mr. Katani, engineer of the company, who was severely injured.

The police were communicated with, and soon arrived on the scene. They advised the men not to take the law into their own hands, told them that if they had any grievances, they should arrange for the management to receive a deputation and thus obtain redress. The men apparently thought the advice tendered gratis by the police good, and dispersed.

be run by the State, it will be feasible artificially to regulate wages in terms of prices, but at the present time we are far from the new age and our solvency is a matter of much concern. It is as well occasionally to remember that the country is now paying its way, or attempting to pay its way, entirely as a result of the efforts of private industry. The various great services which the Government either control or are seriously interfering with, are paying nothing, or less than nothing, towards the carrying-on of the country. The plain man in many of his manifestations is so tired of civil service methods in industry and looks upon Government control as so inefficient that he might care little if a sliding scale of wages in terms of prices were introduced into all Government services. The danger is, however, not that Government services will become more efficient, but that the principle which is at first sight an attractive one will by degrees spread to all industry.—Engineering.

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Arrived in China — the new "toasted" cigarette

LUCKY Strike, it's called, And just exactly as you prefer 95% of your food cooked, you will now prefer your tobacco toasted.

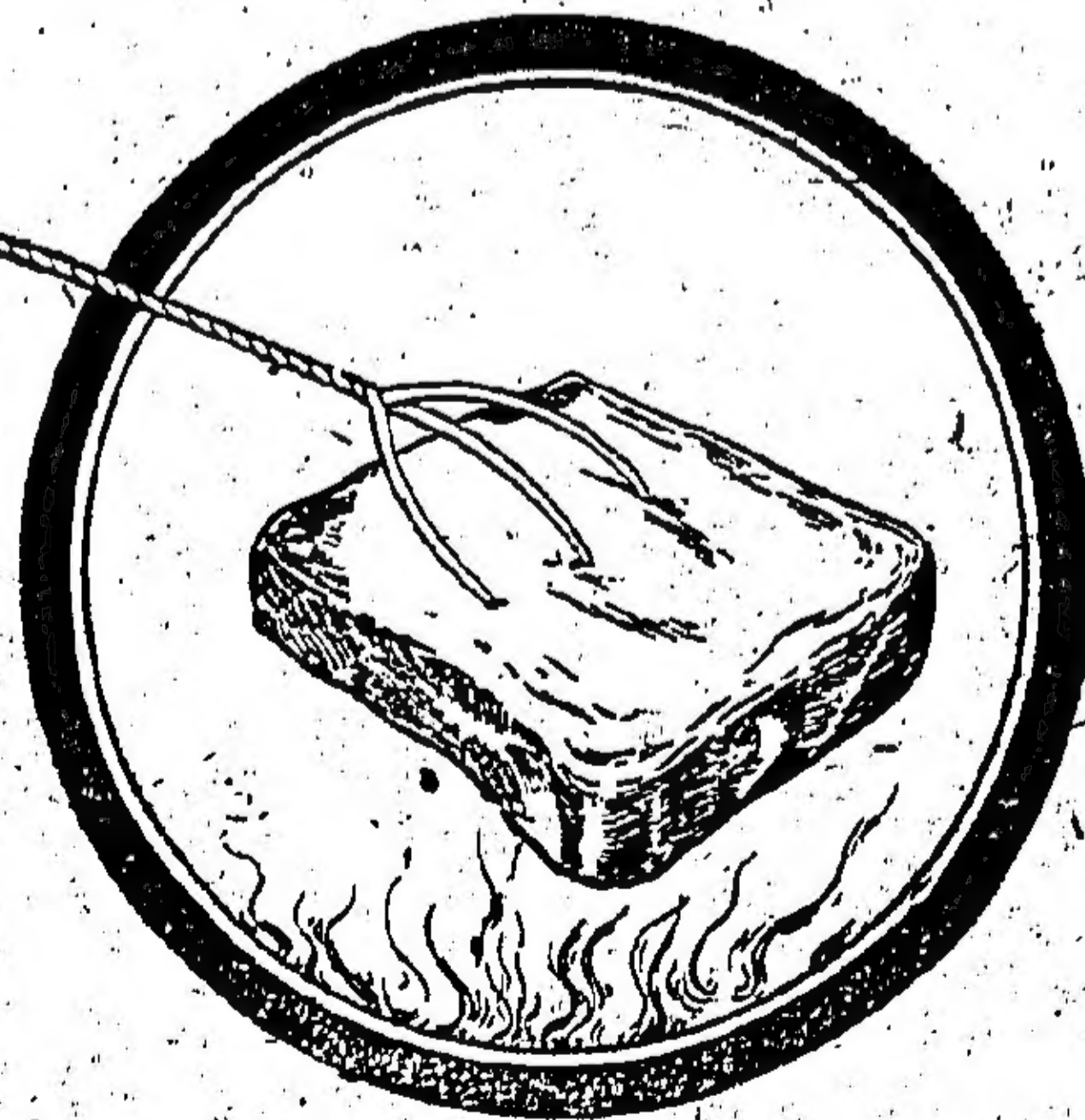
Cooking (toasting, broiling, roasting) makes things delicious, appetizing, and savory, because it develops flavor. You don't eat raw steak or drink raw coffee. You like toast better than bread—especially fresh buttered toast.

We toast the Burley tobacco for Lucky Strike cigarettes to develop the utmost Burley flavor and seal it in, so it's always there for you. That's what toasting does.

You're in for a new flavor when you join the Lucky Strike Smoke circle—with the real Burley cigarette.



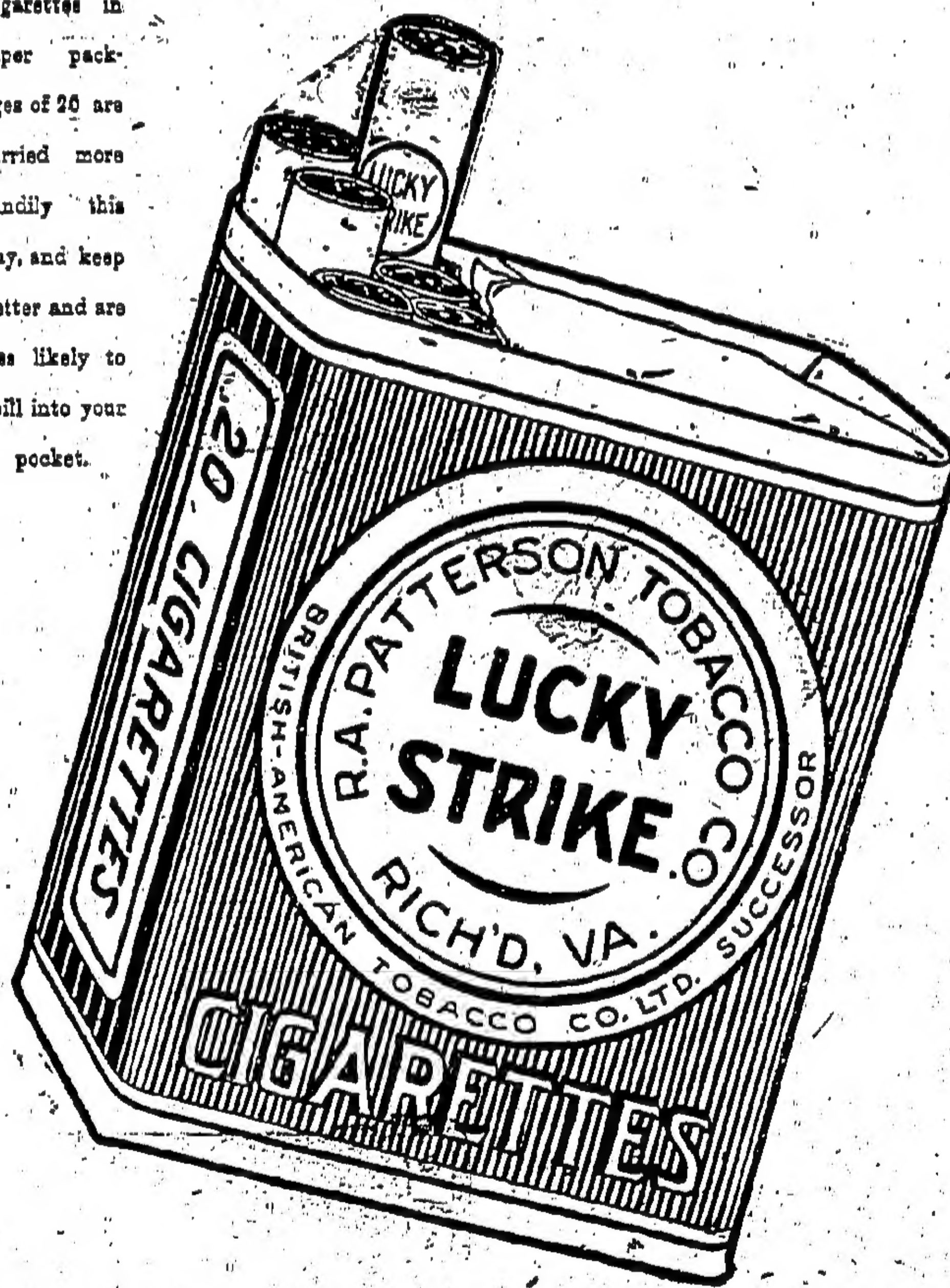
Toasting improves tobacco, just as it improves bread.



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Tear off part of the top only, as shown.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

HONGKONG MARCH 21st 1920.
SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Children's Service (10 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Barby,
Stanzas, 22 (4th evening) Stabat Mater,
Te Deum, Woodward, Emma,
Benedictus, Barby,
Hymns, 335, 96.
Holy Communion (12 Noon).
Evangelist (8 p.m.)
Responses, Psalms, 51 (10th
Morning), Felton, Magnificat, Mac-
farren, Nunc Dimittis, Wesley,
Hymns, 101, 130, 96.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, March 21st.
Morning Service, 11 a.m.
Hymns, 369, 537, 613, 616.
Psalm, 83.
Evening Service, 6 p.m.
Hymns, 253, 119, 394, 370.
Preacher: Rev. F. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

SUNDAY MARCH 1920—SUNDAY
IN LENT.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.
Hongkong Cadet's Church Parade.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

OPENING VOLUNTARY.

Hymn, 147; Venite, Goodson; Psalm,
33—Harp, Te Deum, Woodward,
Stanza and Turlie, Benedictus, Lang-
don; Hymns, 11, Te Deum, 258, 259, 397.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

OPENING VOLUNTARY.
Hymn, 188; Psalm, 51; Felton; Magni-
ficat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Monk;
Hymns, 188—Tune, Sankley; 507; Ves-
per Hymn, 141—151 and last Verses.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, March 21.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. C. T. Waldegrave.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8.30 Evening Service.

The Gospel Hall,
10 & 12 Pender Street.

Sunday—Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m.;
Chinese Gospel Meeting, at 1 p.m.;
English Gospel Meeting, at 7.30 p.m.;
Tuesday, Bible Class at 5.30 p.m.;
Thursday, Bible Class at 5 p.m.;
Friday, Ladies Bible Class at 5.30
p.m.; Saturday, Prayer Meeting at
7 to 9 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientists,
MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church,
Wanchai.

SUNDAY, 21st March 1920.
Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.
Preacher: Rev. C. A. Gimblett, M.A.
Evening Service, 6 p.m.
Preacher: Rev. A. H. Bray, M.A., B.D.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,
Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral,
Glencoe.

Mass at 8, 7 and 8.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.20 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed
Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Church,
Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed
by the Benediction of the Blessed
Sacrament.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of*
Russia arrived at Kobe on 17th Mar.
left there 18th Mar., due at Yoko-
hama on 19th March.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of*
Japan arrived at Kobe on 18th Mar.
5 p.m. left there 18th March mid-
night due at Nagasaki on 20th
March 9 a.m.

The C.M.S. Co's s.s. *Nanking* sailed
from Shanghai this morning and
she may be expected to arrive in
Hongkong on Saturday afternoon,
March 20th.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Monteagle*
arrived at Yantai on 18th March
a.m. left there 18th March p.m. due
at Shanghai on 20th March.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Saville* left
Singapore for this Port on the 12th
instant at 7 a.m. and is due here on
the 20th instant at about noon.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Madras*
left Singapore for this Port on the
18th instant at and is due here on
the 21st instant at about p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (Australian
Line) left Thursday Island for this
port via Manila on the 11th March
and is expected here on the 23rd
March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Singapore Maru* left
Japan first half of March, and is due
at this port on the 24th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamala Maru* (European
Line) left London for this port via
Suez on the 14th Feb. and is ex-
pected here on the 24th March.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. *KERMUN*, due here Mar. 27
from Europe and sails for Tsingtau and
Japan, Mar. 28.

The s.s. *MORE*, left London Feb. 13
and is due here via Colombo, Penang
and Singapore Mar. 28.

The s.s. *TELEMACHUS*, due here
April 6 from Europe and sails for Shang-
hai and Japan, April 8.

The s.s. *STENTOR*, due here Apr. 7
from Europe and sails for Japan Apr. 8.

The s.s. *RHEUS*, due here Apr. 8
from Europe and sails for Shanghai and
Japan, April 10.

The s.s. *EURYADES*, due here Apr.
17 from Europe and sails for Japan via
Tsingtau Apr. 18.

The s.s. *TEUCER*, due here Apr. 22
from Europe and sail for Yokohama via
Tsingtau, Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe, Apr.
23.

The s.s. *LAERTES*, due here Apr. 27
from Europe and sails for Shanghai Apr.
28.

The s.s. *TYDEUS*, due here May 4
from Europe and sails for Japan via
Shanghai May 5.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. *COLOMBIA*, left San Fran-
cisco Mar. 6, and is due here via Hon-
olulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila Apr.
14.

The s.s. *IXION*, left Seattle Mar. 11
and is due here via Tsingtau, Japan and
Manila, April 20.

The s.s. *PROTESILAUS*, leaves Seattle
April 7 and is due here via Japan and
Manila, May 9.

The s.s. *VENEZUELA*, leaves San
Francisco Apr. 3, and is due here via
Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Manila,
May 12.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. *NIKKO MARU*, left Sydney
Mar. 3, and is due here via Manila Mar.
22.

The s.s. *ST. ALBANS*, left Melbourne
Mar. 8 and is due here via Sydney, Bris-
bane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Is-
land, Sandakan and Manila, Apr. 9.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. *GREGORY APCAR*, left
Calcutta Mar. 10 and is due here via
Rangoon, Penang and Singapore Mar. 26.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. *IXION*, leaves Manila Apr. 18
and is due here Apr. 20.

The s.s. *PROTESILAUS*, leaves Manila
May 7 and is due here May 9.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. *BANCA*, left Yokohama Mar.
8 and is due here via Kobe, Moji and
Shanghai Mar. 22.

The s.s. *SHINYO MARU*, due here
from Japan ports, March 24.

The s.s. *JAPAN*, leaves Kobe Mar. 22
and is due here via Moji Mar. 23.

The s.s. *KNIGHT CUMFANTON*,
leaves Yokohama Mar. 22 and is due here
via Kobe Apr. 8, sailing for Liverpool
via Singapore Apr. 7.

The s.s. *KHIVA*, leaves Yokohama
Mar. 23 and is due here via Kobe, Moji
and Shanghai Apr. 2.

The s.s. *MADRAS*, leaves Kobe Mar.
31 and is due here via Moji Apr. 6.

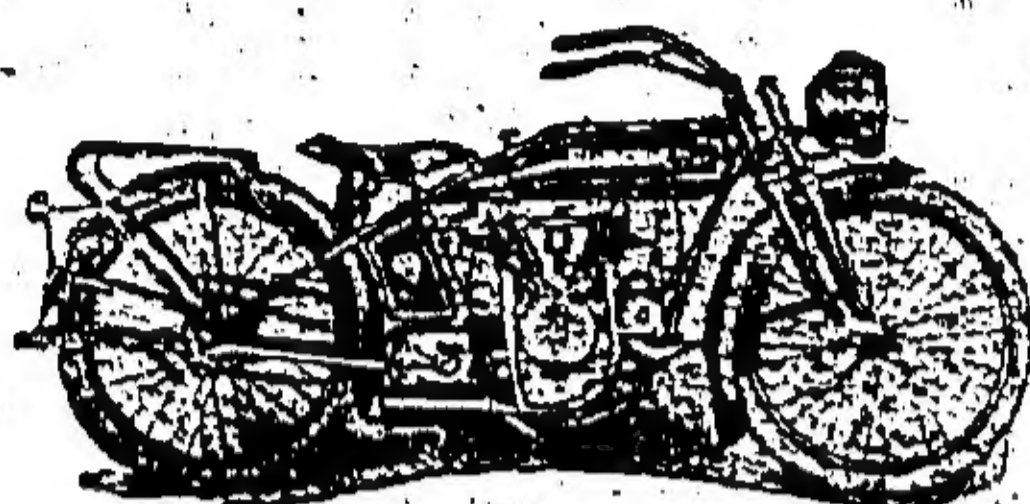
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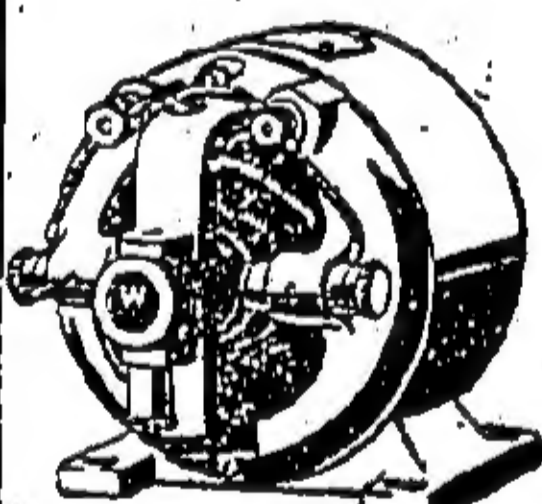
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HONGKONG, St. George's Building.
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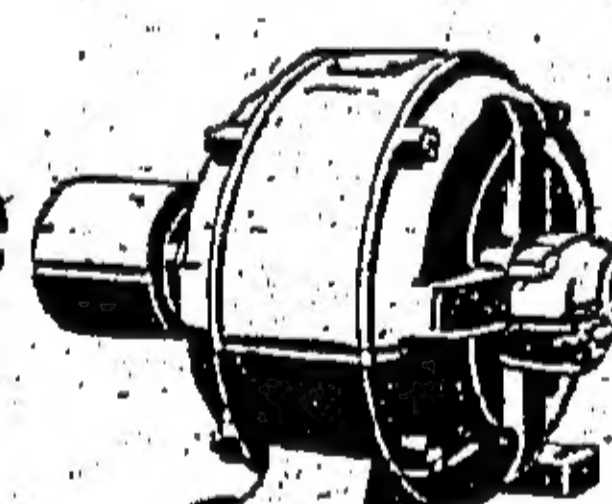
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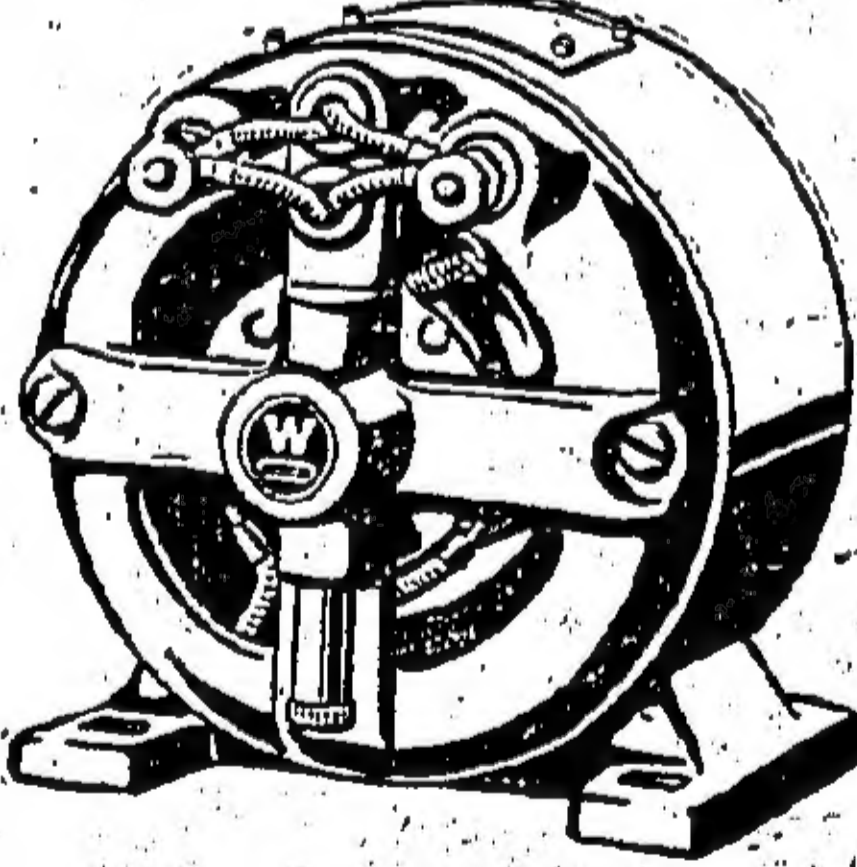
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POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed
15 minutes earlier than the time given
below unless otherwise stated, and where
mails are advertised to close before 9
a.m. registered and parcel mails are
closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIL.

SATURDAY, March 20.
Europe via Nippon—Per SANTRIA.
SUNDAY, March 21.
U.S.A., Canada, and Shanghai—Per
METHVEN.
Straits—Per MADRAS.
MONDAY, March 22.
Australia and Manila—Per NIKKO
MARU.
Shanghai—Per SUNNING.
WEDNESDAY, March 24.
Japan—Per SHINYO MARU.
TUESDAY, March 23.
Bombay & Straits—Per SHINYO MARU.

OUTWARD MAIL.

SATURDAY, March 20.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
CHOW, 3 p.m.
*Shanghai, and *North China—Per
HSINCHANG, 3 p.m.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China
—Per KWONGSANG, 3 p.m.
Haiphong—Per SONG MA, 6 p.m.
Amoy—Per HONG WAI, 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per THONGSAMUD, 5 p.m.
*Ford Bayard—Per BOE CANTON,
3 p.m.
Hoibow and Pakhoi—Per KAM YING
FAT, 5 p.m.
*Straits and *Bangkok—Per MUN-
CASTER CASTLE, 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard—Per SHUNSHING, 5 p.m.
*Swatow, *Hoibow and Haiphong—Per
CHUNG HING, 5 p.m.
Canada, United States, Central and
South America and *EUROPE
via SAN FRANCISCO—Per
UNION, Registration 5 p.m.
Letters 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, March 21.
Shanghai and North China, Straits,
Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L.
Marquis, South Africa, India
via Dhanabadi, Bombay and
Aden—Per SHINYO MARU,
9 a.m.
Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KALFUNG,
9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Ke-
lung—Per KAM YING FAT, 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai, *North
China, *Japan via Moji, *Canada,
*United States, Central and
South America and *EUROPE
via YOKOHAMA—Per TAJIMA
MARU, Registration 9 a.m.
Letters 9 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL
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By arrangement with African
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MIDDLE EAST FILMS, LTD.
Present

THE GREAT
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TEMPEST

In association with
GRAHAM BROWNE,
In a Repertoire of
Famous "Tempest" Comedies.
NIGHTLY at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday),
THE MARRIAGE OF
KITTY.

By Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—

Owing to the cancellations on account
of alteration of time of commencing
there will be no Matinee at the Theatre
to-day (Saturday, March 20th). Seats
can be exchanged or money will be
refunded on application to 'Moutrie's'.

MONDAY & TUESDAY,
MARCH 22nd & 23rd.
The Delightful Romantic Comedy
THE DUKE OF
KILICRANKIE

By Captain Robert Marshall.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
MARCH 24th & 25th
COUSIN KATE

By Hubert Henry Davis.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26th

OUTCAST

An Indictment, By Hubert Henry
Davis.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th

MATINEE: at 3.00 p.m.

OUTCAST

And at 9.15 p.m.

Mrs. DOY

By W. Somerset Maugham.

MONDAY, MARCH 29th

AT THE BARN

By Anthony Wharton.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30th

LAST

NIGHT

Henry Arthur Jones' Famous
Comedy

MARY GOES FIRST

Prices: \$3, \$5 & \$3.

Places at MOUTRIE'S.

Management: WILFRED COTTON.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
CORONET
1743.

BIG ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WEEK-END?
THE LITTLE HOUSE IS STILL SHOWING
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at 2.30 p.m. TO-DAY at 2.30 p.m.

"FOR THE HONOUR
OF AUSTRALIA"

The Film that every British Boy should see, featuring
the destruction of the *Kmden* by H.M.H. SYDNEY.

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

METRO Presents
EMILY STEVENS
in a wonderful
DOUBLE ROLE

"THE HOUSE OF TEARS"

SNUB POLLARD in
"GIVING THE BRIDE AWAY"

THE
VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! at 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

HUMPHREY BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC COMPANY.
LITTONATONE (Excerpts) and TIT BITS from Vaudeville.

at 5.15 p.m.
THE BROS. GRAYDON
IN THEIR NEW SONGS.

"BOUND & GAGGED"

Episode 5 "HELD FOR RANSOM"

Episode 6 "OUT AGAIN IN AGAIN"

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TEL. 3511. HONGKONG THEATRE. TEL. 3511.

TO-NIGHT! at 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

OLABA WILLIAMS

AND
WILLIAM DESMOND

IN
"THE CRIMINAL"

There will be no Matinees To-day.

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